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POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

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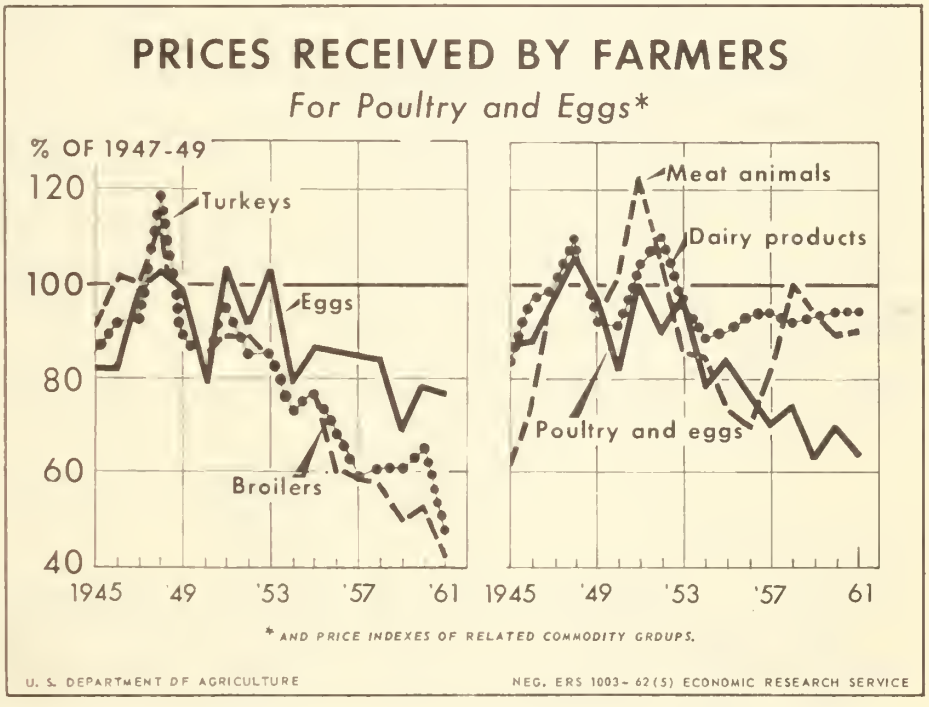
Since 1948, prices for poultry and eggs have declined much more sharply than prices for both meat animals and dairy products. For poultry meat, outstanding technological improvements in breedings, feeding, and management have encouraged a greater increase in output than for the other commodities, more than offsetting any price improvement from the increase in total demand. For eggs, the more rapid reduction in prices is explained by the decline in demand as well as by improvements in technology.



IN THIS ISSUE

Some Recent Trends in the Turkey Industry

Costs and Returns On a Typical Delmarva Broiler Farm

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Month or date	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil.cases	Mar.	16.2	15.8	15.9	Apr.	15.8	15.4	15.6	Close to its seasonal peak
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Mar.	320.8	296.2	301.2	Apr.	309.0	291.0	295.7	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Mar.	18.2	19.2	19.0	Apr.	18.4	19.0	19.0	Recovers to the 1961 level, being depressed in previous three months
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Feb.	27.9	23.2	23.2	Mar.	31.0	26.1	26.2	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Feb.	30.7	24.6	22.7	Mar.	52.1	39.5	40.8	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Feb.	2.5	4.0	2.4	Mar.	2.9	6.5	4.7	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Mar.	38.1	36.7	33.0	Apr.	36.9	33.4	31.5	Has remained below a year-earlier since last August
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Mar.	89	78	70	Apr.	86	75	70	
Retail price (ERS)	Ct.per doz.	Feb.	56.6	59.4	56.1	Mar.	57.1	56.6	52.7	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	10.3	10.9	9.8	Apr.	9.9	10.0	9.2	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	Apr. 1	481	51	56	May 1	888	78	50	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	71.6	54.0	47.8	May 1	102.7	66.9	60.0	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Mar.	---	91.1	78.2	Apr.	---	103.8	96.6	Output continues significantly below last year's volume
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	Mar.	3.70	3.37	3.38	Apr.	3.72	3.34	3.41	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	23.8	16.6	16.3	Apr.	23.1	14.9	14.8	
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	20.0	13.0	11.3	Apr.	19.6	12.3	10.8	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	23.1	16.3	15.8	Apr.	22.5	14.6	14.5	Broiler prices repeat 1961 pattern
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Mar.	79	65	65	Apr.	77	58	59	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Feb.	52.0	42.4	42.6	Mar.	52.7	42.5	42.6	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Mar.	30.1	23.6	20.8	Apr.	29.9	22.1	20.9	Month-to-month price rise slows down
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	107.5	102.9	102.0	May 1	93.3	97.9	96.1	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	100.5	126.1	190.8	May 1	79.2	108.3	154.9	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	4.6	3.6	3.5	Apr.	4.5	3.2	3.2	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	8.1	7.0	6.2	Apr.	8.0	6.6	6.1	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Mar.	---	42.3	41.9	Arp.	---	45.5	43.1	

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 17, 1962

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SUMMARY

Egg prices were given unusual support this year in April because the Easter and Passover holidays came about three weeks later than in 1961. This had the effect of shifting the pre-holiday demand from March to April. Now that the holiday demand has been satisified, egg prices have weakened considerably. Price quotations for large eggs on May 15 in major markets were mostly 4-5 cents per dozen below mid-April. Prices received by U. S. producers in mid-April averaged 31.5 cents per dozen compared with 33.0 cents per dozen in March and 33.4 cents in April 1961.

The number of chickens to be raised for flock replacements in 1962 may still be down only moderately from last year, despite the 11 percent cutback from 1961 in the number of egg-type chicks hatched in the first four months. This seems probable because of the larger than year-ago hatches in prospect for June and the number of chickens that will come from the relatively large hatches of last October and November.

In the first quarter of 1962, severe weather depressed the rate of lay below a year earlier, holding output of a larger U. S. laying flock to 1 percent above the first quarter of 1961. This was only the second time in the last 10 years that the first quarter rate of lay had not shown a year-to-year increase. But by May 1, with the advent of more favorable weather, the rate of lay rose above the year-ago rate, boosting output on this date about 3 percent above May 1, 1961. In the second quarter, output is likely to continue to exceed that of last year by about 3 percent, and in the third quarter will probably remain higher than for the same period in 1961.

In mid-April, growers received 20.9 cents per pound for turkeys, up 2.7 cents from mid-January but 1.2 cents below a year earlier. From mid-April to mid-May, however, price quotations for live turkeys in major markets declined. The expectation continues for only a moderate improvement in prices to producers in September-December over the extremely depressed 18.0 cents per pound average that prevailed during this period in 1961. Prices in the last 4 months of 1962 are likely to be significantly below the 24 cents per pound average of 1957-59.

Only a moderate improvement in prices is likely because turkey consumption in September-December is likely to be down from 1961 by about 5 to 10 percent, despite a somewhat larger reduction in turkey production. The smaller crop in 1962 is being supplemented by a large quantity of turkey moving out of cold storage as inventories are reduced. Last year, consumption did not increase as much as production and part of the then current output was absorbed by the build up in frozen turkey stocks.

In 1961 the government purchased 4 percent of production or 60 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkey for use in the School Lunch Program, compared with only 19 million pounds in 1960.

Substantially fewer turkeys will be raised this year than in 1961. In the 10 months ending in May, the number of poults hatched was indicated to be about 18 million head or 19 percent from the same period a year ago. Even if the June and July hatches are significantly greater than in 1961, the number of poults that will be available for 1962 turkey production will probably be down by somewhat more than 12 percent -- the reduction in output planned by producers as of January 1.

On April 5, the Secretary of Agriculture announced a referendum of turkey growers to be held June 18 through June 22 on the proposed national marketing order for turkeys. The issuance of an order is contingent upon approval by at least two-thirds of those voting in the referendum, by number or by volume of production, before it can be made effective. If approved, the order would be binding upon all those who qualify as handlers under it.

Broiler prices to growers in January-March averaged 16.3 cents per pound, 0.6 cents less than a year earlier. During the first quarter of this year, the number of broilers slaughtered under Federal inspection was 3 percent greater than last year. However, recent hatchery activity points to about a 5 percent reduction from 1961 in per capita supplies

in the second quarter. Despite the prospective cutback in broiler output, prices in April-June may average only a little higher than last year's second quarter average of 13.9 cents per pound. The U. S. average price received for broilers dropped to 14.8 cents per pound in April, from 16.3 cents in March. The April price was about the same as a year ago. Since mid-April, prices in Southern producing areas at the farm have continued to approximate the 1961 level; on May 15 they averaged about 13 cents per pound.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

EGGS

Change in Easter and Passover Dates Bolsters April Egg Demand

Egg prices received by producers declined seasonally in March and April, after showing unusal stability, in a range of 35 to 37 cents per dozen in the eight preceding months. The seasonal price rise and fall during August 1961 - February 1962 was arrested because egg production in the last part of 1961 moved progressively higher above the year-earlier level. In mid-April, egg prices to U. S. producers averaged 31.5 cents per dozen compared with 33.0 cents a month earlier, and 33.4 cents a year earlier.

Of interest this April, was the lateness of the Easter and Passover holidays compared with 1961. They occurred about 3 weeks later than last year, which had the effect of concentrating the pre-holiday demand for eggs in April this year rather than in March. Because of this, prices for large eggs in many major markets around mid-April rose above the 1961 level. However, this price strength for large eggs was so short-lived that it was not fully reflected in U. S. average prices received by producers in April. Prices for medium sized eggs continued to be much lower priced than in 1961. By early May, egg prices had declined further below the 1961 level, reflecting the weaker post-holiday demand. On May 15 large eggs at major markets were mostly 4-5 cents per dozen lower than mid-April and medium sized eggs were down mostly 3-4 cents per dozen.

Largely counteracting the strong pre-holiday demand in April, was an apparent weaker demand for storage and somewhat smaller government purchases. The USDA began buying dried eggs on March 22. Between this date and May 10, the government contracted for 6.7 million pounds of dried egg or the equivalent of about 2.4 percent of current egg production, compared with 7.3 million pounds or about 2.7 percent in the same period last year.

Second Quarter Outlook for Egg Prices

Egg prices in the second quarter are being greatly influenced by the demand for storage, which is expected to stabilize prices at a level below a year earlier. On May 1, stocks of shell and frozen eggs (shell eggs made up only 3 percent of the total) were equivalent to 1.6 million cases, less than the small holdings of 1.8 million cases of a year ago. However, all of

the decline in stocks from May 1, 1961 was concentrated in frozen whites. Liquid egg production in the first quarter absorbed about 3,319 thousand cases of eggs -- 357 thousand cases less than a year ago. Fewer eggs were also used for hatching in January-March this year than last. Judged by the level of weekly deliveries of eggs to breakers, liquid egg production continued below a year ago in April.

In 1961 practically no seasonal rise occurred in egg prices after July because output in the fall moved progressively higher above year-earlier levels. Between the second and fourth quarters, however, egg production is likely to increase much less than a year ago. Because of this a more normal spring to fall climb in egg prices seems likely. The critical element in the picture appears to be what storers of eggs expect the fall price level will be. With prospective egg supplies this fall probably not greatly different than last fall and with some further decline in the demand for eggs likely, fall egg prices are not expected to be higher than a year earlier. Such an expectation would be consistent with lower egg prices than in 1961 in the second quarter this year.

Moderate Decline Likely in Replacement Chickens Raised in 1962

From January through April, the hatch of egg type chicks totaled 245 million, 31 million or 11 percent less than in the same period of 1961. However, on May 1 only 1 percent fewer eggs were in incubators than a year ago, suggesting that the hatch this May will probably be about the same as in May 1961. Last year, in both May and June, the hatches were relatively small, having been cut back significantly from the 1960 level. It appears likely that the June hatch will be larger than a year ago and this will partly offset decreases in the first four months. Because of this and because of the relatively large number of chicks hatched last October and November, the number of replacement chickens raised in 1962 may be down only moderately from 1961.

Rate of Lay Recovers to 1961 Level

In the first quarter, egg production was 1 percent greater than in the same period a year ago because the nation's laying flock was larger. The number of eggs produced per layer was off 1 percent. The productivity of the country's laying flock this year failed to show the usual year-to-year gain in January-March because of the extremely severe winter weather.

However, in April the rate of lay recovered to the year-earlier level in response to warmer weather. As a result, April egg production was 2 percent greater than a year ago, in line with the larger number of layers on farms.

On May 1, the nation's flock was laying eggs at a rate 3 percent greater than on May 1, 1961. The number of layers was up 2 percent, and eggs per layer were up 1 percent. Egg output in the second quarter is likely to be about 3 percent larger than a year earlier; the size of the laying flock will likely be about 2 percent larger. The flock size, during this period, is expected to be maintained by replacements from the relatively large egg-type hatches of last October and November. However, beginning in mid-summer, a smaller number of replacements than in 1961 will augment the laying flock. And by the last quarter the number layers on farms may be significantly less than a year earlier with egg production probably not much different.

TURKEYS

Use of Turkey This Year May Show Only Small Decline From Last Year; Prices To Be Only Moderately Higher

Despite the prospect for a significant reduction in turkey output between 1961 and 1962, total consumption of turkey this year may be down by less than 5 percent. The difference between prospective production and consumption is explained by the expected changes in cold storage holdings. Last year, the build-up in frozen turkey stocks absorbed 103 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkey out of a total production of 1,508 million pounds. This year, about 90 million pounds of frozen turkey is expected to move out of storage. The net effect of the switch from inventory accumulation to inventory reduction would be to add about 180-200 million pounds of turkey to the consumption stream in addition to supplies coming from current production. Since the decline in turkey production this year from last may not be much greater than 200 million pounds on a ready-to-cook basis, only a moderate decline in consumption appears in prospect this year. Furthermore, in 1961 the government purchased 4 percent of production or 60 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkey, compared with only 19 million pounds in 1960.

Although steadily rising since the year began, turkey prices to growers in the first quarter averaged only 19.4 cents per pound, 4.8 cents below the same period of 1961. By mid-April, however, the price at 20.9 cents per pound was only 1.2 cents less than a year ago. For the second quarter as a whole turkey prices are likely to average a little lower than in April-June 1961.

The lower prices in the first part of the year encouraged consumers to use more turkey than they did during this period last year. As a result of this and a more moderate decline in turkey slaughter, cold storage holdings in January-April 1962 were reduced by 56 million pounds more than a year earlier. On May 1, cold storage holdings of turkey totaled 155 million pounds compared with 108 million pounds on the same date last year. More turkeys than a year ago will continue to move out of storage in the next two or three months, reflecting mainly the sharp cutback in turkey slaughter in prospect for the second quarter.

Although only a moderate decline in per capita turkey consumption appears likely for the year as a whole, use during the main marketing season, September-December, will probably be down by a somewhat greater amount. The reason for this is that a larger part of the total per capita consumption than in 1961 is likely to take place in the first 8 months this year. Nevertheless, it is probable that the per capita supplies of turkeys in the last four months of 1962 will be down 5 to 10 percent from the same period in 1961. Thus, the expectation continues for only a moderate improvement in prices to producers over last year's extremely depressed 18.0 cents September-December average. Prices are likely to be significantly below the 1957-59 average for this period of 24 cents per pound and the 1960 average of 25.4 cents per pound.

Turkey Crop in 1962 Lower Than in 1961, but Above 1960

The number of turkeys to be raised in 1962 will be largely determined by the number of poults that will have been hatched between last August and this coming July. In the first 10 months of this period, August through May, the poult hatch is indicated at about 76 million head, or 19 percent less than in the same period a year ago. (See tables 17 and 18). Fewer poults than a year ago have been hatched in each month since last October.

The June and July hatches, however, may be somewhat greater than in 1961 because hatchery output in these two months last year was cut more severly than usual from the May level. In addition, producers of turkey hatching eggs have not been culling their flocks as rigorously in this year as last. The number of old turkeys slaughtered from the beginning of the year through May 9 was 37 percent below the 1961 level. This suggests that the potential exists for a sizeable year-to-year increase in the poult hatch in June and July. The number of eggs set for poult production in 10 important States in the week ending May 5, however, was still 6 percent less than a year ago. Despite the somewhat larger poult output in prospect for June and July, the total number of poults that will be available for 1962 turkey production will be down by more than the 12 percent reduction in turkey production intended by growers as of January 1.

Three developments contributed to the smaller poult hatch this year. First, turkey prices in 1961 were extremely depressed, averaging only 18.9 cents per pound, 26 percent lower than in 1960 and the lowest level since 1940. Second, 12 percent fewer turkey breeder hens were on farms on January 1, 1962 than a year earlier. Third, uncertainty surrounded production plans early in the year, according to trade reports. As a result of this uncertainty, producers of turkey hatching eggs did not begin using artificial light, which steps up the rate of lay, until much later than usual. This limited the average number of eggs laid per turkey breeding hen earlier in the year and therefore the total output of turkey hatching eggs.

However, the reduction in liveweight turkey output this year is likely to be somewhat less than the cutback in the number of turkeys raised. This is because producers in the first half will probably be carrying their birds to heavier weights than in the first half of 1961.

Although still averaging below a year ago, prices received by producers have increased steadily in the first 4 months of this year, reflecting the sharp cutback from 1961 in turkey marketings indicated for the second and third quarters. Between January and April, prices rose from 18.2 cents per pound to 20.9 cents per pound, though averaging below a year ago. This rising price trend has encouraged growers to withhold turkeys from the market for later sale at heavier average weights. Growers marketed about 25 percent fewer turkeys in January-March than would have been expected from the number of poults hatched between August and October 1961. And the average liveweight of turkeys slaughtered under Federal inspection in the first three months of this year was 15.2 pounds or 7 percent greater than in the first quarter last year.

Some further rise in turkey prices is likely despite the fact that price quotations for live turkeys in major production areas declined between mid-April and mid-May. Therefore, heavier birds may continue to be sold in the next month or so. However, in the second half the average liveweight will probably more closely approximate the 1961 level. First, there is no basis for expecting a further substantial rise in turkey prices. In addition, the demand in the first half tends to be expressed in terms of pounds of turkey meat whereas in the second half the number of birds is the more significant measure of quantity.

Referendum to be Held on
Market Order for Turkeys

On April 5, the Secretary of Agriculture announced a referendum of turkey growers to be held June 18 through June 22 on the proposed national marketing order for turkeys. The issuance of an order is contingent upon the approval of at least two-thirds of those voting, by number or by volume of production, before it can be made effective. If approved, the order would be binding upon all those who qualify as handlers under it.

The order provides for the use of two supply management measures. In one, each producer would be assigned a base and an allotment determined by their marketings of turkeys in a prior period and handlers could acquire turkeys from a producer only if such turkeys were within the producers allotment. The second method would provide for setting aside a quantity of slaughtered birds during a period in which quantity has been determined to be in excess of the desirable quantity for the period. The first method could be used only after 1962. Thereafter, upon recommendation of the Turkey Advisory Committee and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture either or both of the two methods could be used.

Turkey producers who were in business in 1961, including contract producers, will be eligible to vote in the referendum. Cooperative associations

may qualify to vote for their members. Exempted from the supply management provisions of the order and therefore excluded from voting in the referendum are:

(1) Growers who produced and marketed less than 3,600 pounds of turkey (liveweight) in 1961.

(2) Producer-handlers who produced and handled not more than 100,000 pounds of turkey (liveweight) in their own handling facilities and who bought or sold not more than 5,000 pounds from or to other persons.

At the same time that the Secretary called for the referendum, he also issued the final decision on the turkey order. The proposed order as it now stands contains two significant changes from the recommended decision issued February 27. (The recommended decision was discussed in the March issue of the Poultry and Egg Situation.) The significant changes were as follows:

(1) the base period, for determination of allocation bases to be used in one method of supply-management, in 1965 and thereafter, will be computed by using the average marketings of the preceding 3 years rather than the average of the highest marketings of the previous 3 out of 4 years.

(2) Producer-growers, who produced turkeys under contract with contract-producers who assume or share the risk of loss, will have as their allocation base one-half of the turkeys so marketed and the contract-producers, regardless of number, will share the remaining half.

(3) Handlers may acquire turkeys marketed under a contract-producer's base and allotment only if such turkeys were produced on producer-growers' production facilities other than those owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the contract producer.

If the order is made effective by the Secretary, producers and handlers will be given the opportunity to nominate three candidates for each of the 57 positions on the 60-member Adivsory Board at elections to be held in each State or region. From these nominees, the Secretary will select a member and alternate for each position. In addition he will name three members-at-large and their alternates, to serve on the Board.

Once the Board is selected, it will nominate 38 persons from its membership of whom 19 will be selected by the Secretary to serve as the administrative committee, with the remaining nominees as alternates.

BROILERS

Broiler Prices a Little Higher Than in 1961 Likely in Second Quarter

Prices received by producers for broilers dropped to 14.8 cents per pound liveweight in April, about the same as a year earlier, after have remained quite stable in a range of 16.0 to 16.6 cents in the first three months. This is essentially the same price pattern that developed last year, except that first quarter prices last year were about 1/2 cent higher. Since mid-April, prices in Southern producing areas have continued about the same as in 1961. On May 15, producers in these areas received 13 cents per pound for broilers at the farm, compared with 13 cents a year ago.

In the first quarter, Federally inspected broiler slaughter was 3 percent greater than in the same period of 1961. However, a substantial cutback in broiler production from the year-earlier level is in prospect for the second quarter. Based on recent hatchery activity, supplies of broilers coming to market during this period, on a per capita basis, may be more than 5 percent below the second quarter of 1961 with most of the cutback occurring at the end of the quarter. As a result, broiler prices received by U. S. growers are not likely to repeat the 1.2 cents per pound decline that occurred between May and June last year. Nevertheless, prices in the second quarter will probably average significantly lower than in the first quarter of this year.

Common Market Restrictions To Affect U. S. Broiler Prices This Summer

When the new Common Market (European Economic Community) regulations go into effect on July 1,U. S. broiler exports will face higher hurdles than at present. (See the March issue of the Poultry and Egg Situation for a fuller discussion of these regulations.) The movement of broilers out of the country, however, may be reduced about two or three weeks earlier because of the time required for shipping.

The immediate impact of the new regulations would likely be to raise broiler prices to consumers in the EEC and lower broiler consumption at least temporarily. Greater production within the EEC will also be encouraged by the prospect for higher producer prices in the second half. Thus, the gap between consumption and production in the Common Market that the United States has been helping to fill may be greatly narrowed, at least initially. Later, consumption may expand sufficiently to bring about some recovery in U. S. exports to the EEC.

Last year, the United States shipped abroad 149 million pounds of ready-to-cook broilers or 3 percent of production. About 3/5's of the exports went to the countries in the Common Market. This year, first quarter exports at 30.5 million pounds were running 42 percent above a year ago and the Common Market's share of the total in January and February was 68 percent. Trade reports indicate that importers in the EEC, mainly in West Germany, are accumulating stocks of frozen broilers in anticipation of the forthcoming tigher restrictions. This would suggest an abrupt decline in U. S. broiler exports shortly before mid-year.

Recent Decline in Broiler Chick Price Not Likely to Continue

The price paid by broiler growers for chicks, after increasing in each month between October 1961 and February 1962, declined in March and April. In mid-April, U. S. growers were paying an average of $8.99 per 100 broiler-type chicks, compared with $11.20 a year earlier. However, as the second quarter progresses there may be some further tightening in the supply of broiler hatching eggs from the 1961 level. This is suggested by the reduced number of pullet chicks placed domestically for hatching supply flocks over the past several months. As a result of the smaller supply of hatching eggs, there may be some strengthening in broiler chick prices in May and June. Hatching eggs may continue less plentiful than a year ago through the third quarter.

It is unlikely that returns in prospect for the second quarter will be sufficiently high to stimulate much, if any, expansion in ouput in July-September over a year earlier. As a result, third quarter broiler prices are likely to be above the 12 to 13 cents level that prevailed in this period last year even though U. S. broiler exports during this period may be considerably lower. However, net returns to broiler producers may be up by a smaller amount because broiler chick prices will probably be significantly higher. Feed prices may be little different than a year ago.

Income From Poultry and Eggs in 1961

Producers of poultry and eggs received less money from the sale of their products in 1961 than in 1960. For eggs, the decline in cash receipts was moderate and was due to a further decline in demand. However, for chickens and turkeys, the shrinkage in the value of sales was substantial, being induced by a large increase in production which greatly depressed prices.

Egg producers last year received a total of $1,725 million from the sale of eggs, less than 1 percent below a year ago. The decline came about because a small increase in marketings was a little more than offset by the decline in prices received by farmers for eggs. Despite no change in the average retail price of eggs from the 1960 level, the per capita consumption ofeggs in 1961 was down for the 11th year in a row. This indicates that the demand for eggs continued to decline in 1961.

Egg producers obtain part of their gross income from the sale of farm chickens which are a byproduct of the egg enterprise. These chickens were much lower priced in 1961 compared with 1960, in line with the lower broiler prices. Cash receipts from the sales of farm chickens totaled $96 million last year compared with $110 million the year before.

Changes in the total value of egg sales in the United States tend to understate the change in the net income of egg producers because total production costs tend to be relatively stable from year to year. A measure of the net income of egg producers is not available for the nation as a whole. However, there are a few scattered studies which describe the profitability of operations on individual farms. Such data for a typical egg farm in New Jersey and for account-keeping farms in California are shown in tables 32 and 33. These comparisons, which, are not necessarily representative of the country as a whole, showed net incomes in 1961 significantly below the year-earlier level. In this connection, it is important to note that egg prices declined more in these two States than the average U. S. price. Egg prices in 1961 were down 1.5 cents per dozen in New Jersey and 1.9 cents in California compared with only a 0.6 cent per dozen decline for the whole country.

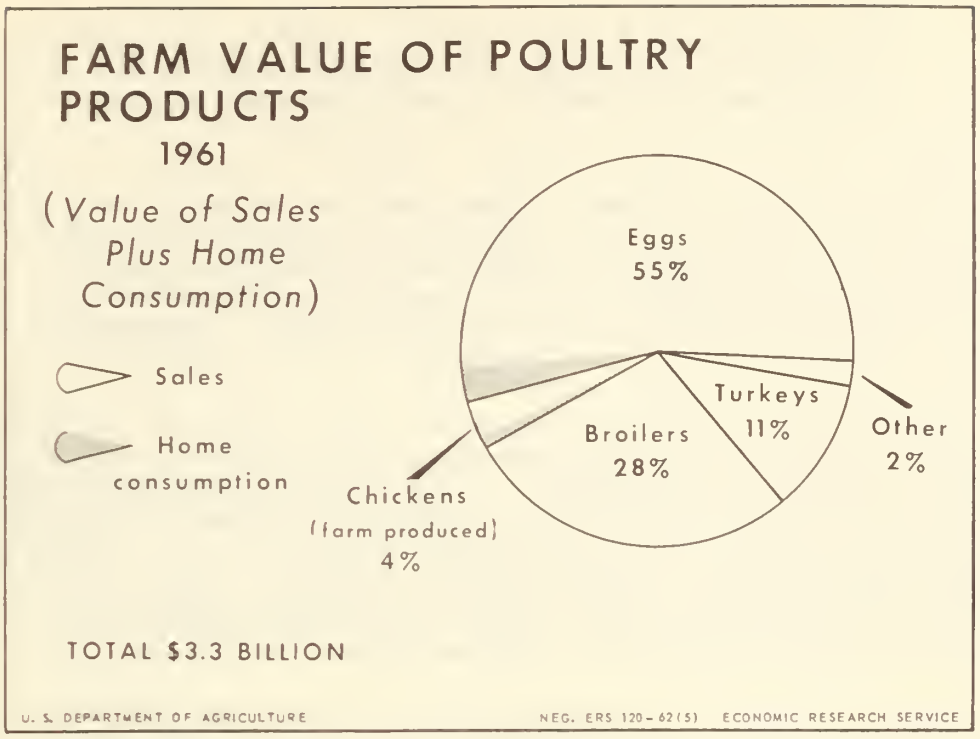

Figure 1

Cash receipts from broilers at $947 million were $67 million less in 1961 than in 1960. The lower receipts stemmed from 11 percent increase in output which resulted in an annual average price per pound for broilers of 13.9 cents per pound, 3 cents below the 1960 level. Last year, Federally inspected broiler slaughter from March through July exceeded the 1960 volume by 20 percent. As a result of this huge expansion in output, prices received by producers for broilers declined steadily from 17.6 cents per pound in February to 12.4 cents in July. Even though production after July 1961 was cut back closer to the 1960 level, broiler prices remained depressed in the range of 12 to 13 cents until December when they rebounded sharply to an average of 15.2 cents.

The record low prices of 1961 had serious repercussions throughout the broiler industry. The sharp lowered returns to financers and integrators were in considerable measure passed on to contract broiler growers though less favorable guarantees and tighter contract terms. Contract growers are usually guaranteed a payment by the contractor for their fixed and variable costs, including labor. Typical contract broiler growers in some areas also produce cash grains and the net return from grains were larger in 1961 than in 1960. See special article on contract broiler production in Delmarva on page 16.

Turkey producers received $356 million from marketings last year compared with $373 million the year before. Sales were up 30 percent but the decline in the average price received by growers was more than offsetting. The average price received in 1961 of 18.9 cents per pound compared with 25.4 in 1960 and was the lowest price recorded since the early 1940's. Declines in the net incomes of turkey growers in 1961 were much more drastic than would be suggested by the changes in the total value of sales alone, since cash expenditures were up sharply in line with the larger volume of production.

COSTS AND RETURNS, TYPICAL BROILER FARMS, DELMARVA 1/

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Typical Delmarva contract broiler farms are diversified operations. Most of the cash receipts on these farms come from the corn and soybean enterprises rather than from broilers. In only 2 years, 1952 and 1954, crop yields were low and grower payments on broilers were relatively favorable, so that gross returns from broilers exceeded the income from crops (table 1). However, the broiler enterprise entails considerable labor and investment in plant and equipment.

Typical broiler growers in Delmarva produce birds for an integrated firm under a contract, and are guaranteed at least a minimum income per flock (barring total loss of the broilers). Production of four lots of birds a year, making a total of about 43,000 broilers, has been typical in recent years. The guaranteed income to the grower is usually at least enough to cover his fixed and variable cash expenses, even though the integrator might incur a considerable loss on a particular flock. During periods of depressed prices, these growers may receive little or no compensation for their labor.

Cash expenditures of contract broiler growers are generally low. Most of them are connected with the corn and soybean enterprises because the integrating firm supplies the chicks, feed, medicine, vaccines, and litter for the broiler enterprises. The grower furnishes the labor and the buildings.

Changes Since 1950

The average number of broilers produced annually on these farms has increased steadily from around 24,000 per farm in 1950 to about 43,000 in 1961. This increase has come about for the following reasons: (1) The demand for live broilers at the farm has become less seasonal with integration because hatcheries, feed mills, and processing plants find it more advantageous and efficient to have a more constant volume of output; (2) Mortality rates on broilers have been reduced, thus permitting more broilers per lot to be sold;

1/ The information presented here deals with a representative broiler farm in the Delmarva area that produces broilers under contract with an integrated firm. It is part of a nationwide study of important types and sizes of farms in major farming areas. The major sources of basic data for these studies are (1) the United States Census of Agriculture, (2) rural carrier and mailed questionnaires sent to farmers and dealers by the Agricultural Estimates Division, Statistical Reporting Service, (3) enumerative field surveys, and (4) research results from State Experiment Stations and other State and Federal agencies. The same general procedure, methodology, and terms are used for all the different types of farms in these studies whenever applicable. A similar study of contract broiler growers in Georgia is presently being developed.

(3) The time required to grow a broiler to market weight has decreased from about 13 weeks in 1950 less than 10 since 1957, thus resulting in more lots per house per year; (4) Broiler growers have expanded their houses and installed labor saving equipment to obtain economy of size at the growing level.

In 1950, typical broiler producers averaged about 3.3 lots of broilers per year. Since 1954, the number has increased to more than 4. However, about 5 lots could be produced in the present growing time of less than 10 weeks and a minimum cleanout time. Most flocks, except those grown to heavier or lighter weights than average for speciality markets, are produced in about 10 weeks. Thus the length of cleanout time determines the number of lots produced per year.

Integrators prefer to have their output of broilers relatively low at Thankgiving and Christmas because of the competition from turkeys. During periods of depressed prices when integrators sometimes cut back production, they drop some of their less efficient growers and in some cases increase the period between lots of birds. Growers also may request the integrator to delay placing a new flock on the farm. Sometimes a delay is made in placing a flock to give the grower time to harvest his crops, repair or improve the broiler house, or take a brief vacation.

Labor requirements for broilers have been cut in half. In 1950, the average was 61 hours per 1,000 broilers started compared with 30 hours in 1961. Increased mechanization in broiler houses and economy of size of the larger production units are the chief reasons for the reduction in labor requirements. Usually, family labor can now take care of the broilers except for certain chores. This allows the operator more time for his crop enterprises and in some cases to take periodic off-farm employment.

The Delmarva broiler industry has increased the local demand for feed grains. Corn and soybean meal are the basic ingredients of commercial poultry rations, but about half of the soybeans produced on the Peninsula are currently exported because of insufficient local facilities for processing soybeans. In 1960 and 1961, the price received for corn in Delmarva averaged more than 25 cents above the U. S. average farm price.

The average acreage of corn on these broiler farms increased from 26 acres in 1950 to 38 in 1960. In 1961, operators placed about 20 percent of their 1959-60 base acreage of corn in the feed grain program. Soybean acreage increased from around 24 acres per farm in 1950 to nearly 55 acres in 1961. The total acreage per farm changed very little during this period. The additional cropland came from pasture and hayland which was used mainly from a minor cattle enterprise until the mid fifties.

Table 1.--Organization, production, costs and returns,

	Item	Unit	Average 1957-59	1950	1951	1952
1.	Land in farm	Acre	106	107	107	106
2.	Cropland harvested	do.	79	51	52	55
	Crops harvested:					
3.	Corn	do.	37.8	26.5	28.1	31.2
4.	Soybeans	do.	40.9	24.2	24.2	24.2
	Crop yields per harvested acre:					
5.	Corn	Bushel	46.7	48.6	44.2	44.5
6.	Soybeans	do.	20.6	15.2	15.0	17.1
7.	Broilers produced	Number	38,014	24,000	26,040	26,469
8.	Total labor used	Hour	2,040	2,260	2,330	2,280
9.	Operator and family	do.	1,830	1,900	2,030	2,010
10.	Hired	do.	210	360	300	270
11.	Total farm capital, Jan. 1	Dollar	26,120	13,110	14,880	16,290
12.	Land and buildings	do.	21,210	8,790	10,030	11,240
13.	Other capital	do.	4,910	4,320	4,850	5,050
14.	Total cash receipts	do.	6,820	4,930	5,370	6,885
15.	Broilers	do.	2,680	1,967	2,170	3,647
16.	Crops	do.	4,006	2,833	2,986	3,046
17.	Other, including Government payments	do.	134	130	214	192
18.	Total cash expenditures 2/	do.	3,484	2,300	2,534	2,708
19.	Feed and other livestock expense	do.	53	119	141	144
20.	Fertilizer and lime	do.	553	389	408	456
21.	Other crop expense	do.	238	116	134	160
22.	Machinery	do.	1,718	1,074	1,219	1,302
23.	Farm buildings and fences	do.	482	202	226	250
24.	Hired labor	do.	202	246	245	227
25.	Taxes	do.	111	60	63	67
26.	Other	do.	127	94	98	102
27.	Net cash farm income	do.	3,336	2,630	2,836	4,177
28.	Value of perquisites	do.	501	459	524	571
29.	Change in inventory	do.	-48	287	-32	-66
30.	Net farm income	do.	3,789	3,376	3,328	4,682

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Feed, chicks, medicines, and related items are supplied by the integrators.

typical broiler farms, Delmarva, 1957-59 average and annual 1950-61

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	1
60	62	68	76	76	80	81	87	85	2
33.7	34.3	34.6	35.6	36.7	37.8	38.9	38.4	30.4	3
26.1	28.2	33.8	40.6	39.2	41.7	41.7	48.8	54.7	4
47.7	36.2	36.2	59.5	29.2	61.0	49.9	59.7	58.7	5
17.7	18.8	20.2	22.7	17.9	22.3	21.7	24.4	23.7	6
28,830	29,992	31,986	34,010	36,000	38,009	40,032	41,516	42,971	7
2,340	2,280	2,240	2,180	2,030	2,010	2,070	2,130	2,120	8
2,080	2,050	2,020	1,960	1,820	1,810	1,860	1,920	1,910	9
260	230	220	220	210	200	210	210	210	10
16,250	16,810	17,520	20,180	22,950	26,100	29,320	30,360	31,480	11
11,360	12,050	12,930	15,470	18,230	21,200	24,200	25,140	26,370	12
4,890	4,760	4,590	4,710	4,720	4,900	5,120	5,220	5,110	13
6,183	4,995	7,371	7,584	5,381	7,487	7,595	8,723	8,417	14
2,480	1,728	4,194	2,578	2,325	2,547	3,169	3,253	2,924	15
3,518	3,063	2,999	4,750	2,913	4,802	4,304	5,350	5,162	16
185	204	178	256	143	138	122	120	331	17
2,888	3,009	3,151	3,271	3,356	3,496	3,600	3,678	3,643	18
159	160	114	86	56	58	44	47	33	19
496	521	526	524	556	566	538	545	481	20
177	190	212	209	222	241	250	260	240	21
1,374	1,447	1,517	1,614	1,656	1,716	1,783	1,779	1,810	22
276	302	385	416	449	481	516	565	599	23
230	203	199	209	195	195	215	219	212	24
69	74	81	92	100	111	122	129	129	25
107	112	117	121	122	128	132	134	139	26
3,295	1,986	4,220	4,313	2,025	3,991	3,995	5,045	4,774	27
521	524	508	512	478	497	528	551	546	28
-115	-179	-287	-492	-47	-50	-46	18	45	29
3,701	2,331	4,441	4,333	2,456	4,438	4,477	5,614	5,365	30

History of Broiler Contracting

In Delmarva, the procedure of two or more parties entering into a contract for the production of broilers began during World War II. The cost of broiler production had increased sharply due to higher cost of various inputs, poor quality feed, and high mortality rates. Feed dealers and hatcheries found certain economies in constant operation and began to extend credit to the growers on a share contract basis. In this way, the feed dealers could exercise some supervision over the flock and could improve the efficiency of production.

Rather severe broiler price declines between 1946 and 1949 gave new impetus to a more formal type of contracting. Dealers who had previously offered credit and technical assistance began to furnish feed, chicks, medicine and other supplies and to retain ownership of the birds. Integrators thus began to supply many of the production inputs, including credit. Under such an arrangement, the cost of these inputs and services is subtracted from the proceeds of the sale, and the remainder is divided between the grower and the integrator. The grower usually receives from two-thirds to three-fourths and the integrator the remainder.

Broiler price fluctuations at the farm level still dominated the picture in the 1950's. Feed mill operators who could operate at a very narrow profit margin per unit because of large volume became the integrators. Many small feed dealers and hatcheries went out of business or merged with other operators.

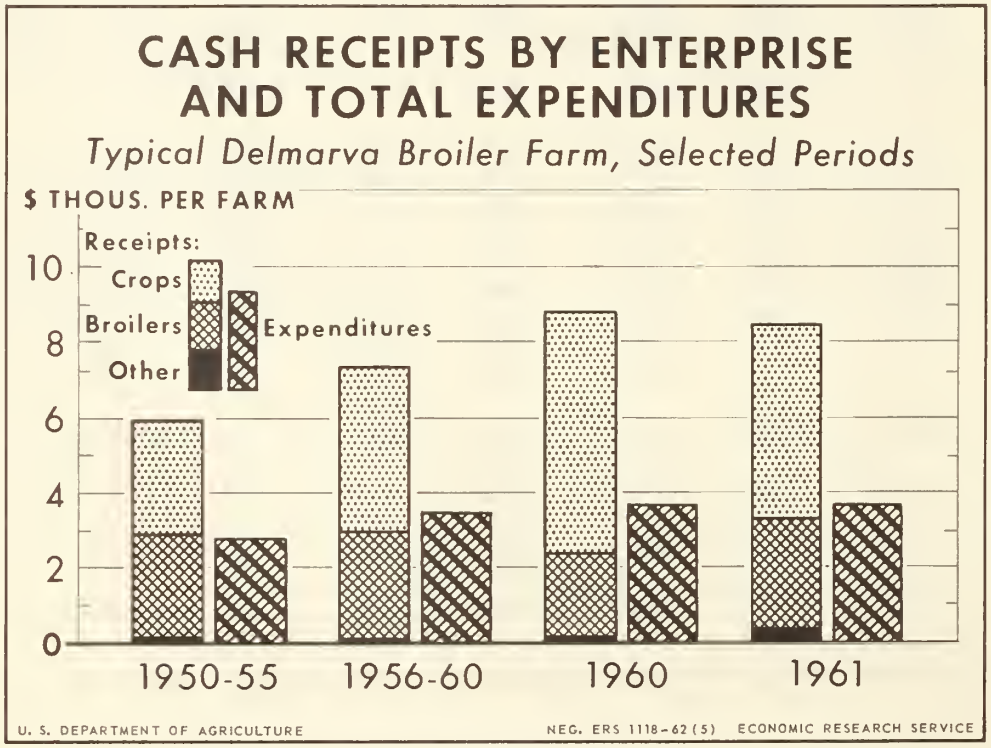

Figure 2

The most common type of contracting in the late fifties was a contract which guaranteed the grower a minimum return and included a share-the-profit arrangement. Here, the grower was protected from a depressed market, although the minimum guarantee probably only covered his out-of-pocket expenditures plus fixed costs on his buildings, leaving little or nothing for his labor.

Because of depressed broiler prices in 1961, some birds were produced under a type of contract where the grower assumed more risk. In this arrangement, feed is charged at ingredient cost and the hatchery receives a minimum base price for its chicks. The grower, hatchery, and feed mill then divide profits 38 percent, 25 percent, and 37 percent, respectively. Operators of the feed mill and hatchery assume losses at 60 and 40 percent, respectively. In the event of a loss, the grower receives nothing for that lot of broilers. However, in this plan, the grower generally receives more per 1,000 broilers when the selling price is relatively favorable than under a guarantee and share-the-profit contract.

Costs and Returns for Typical Broiler Operators

In 1961, net farm income for typical broiler operators in Delmarva averaged $5,365 per farm compared with $5,614 for the previous year (table 1). Lower returns in 1961 from broilers and corn more than offset the increased income from soybeans. There was no appreciable change in total cash expenditures.

Income from broiler production in 1961 averaged about $329 less per farm than for a year earlier despite a slight increase in total production. The average annual contract payment to growers in 1961, including around $2 to $3 for electricity, averaged about $66 per 1,000 broilers started. The estimated cost of production exceeded the selling price for about 7 months of the year. Thus, contract growers produced about 2 flocks for which they received a share of the contractor's profit above their guarantee.

Typical broiler growers placed about 20 percent of their 1959-60 base acreage of corn in the feed grain program. A wet spring in 1961 was probably a further incentive for signing up in the program, and a factor in reducing corn yields and gross receipts from the corn enterprise. Prices received for corn were slightly higher in 1961. An increase of about 11 percent in the acreage of soybeans coupled with higher prices offset a slightly decline in yields per acre and caused gross receipts for soybeans to be the highest on record. Because of the increased acreage of soybeans and a slight increase in prices paid for production inputs, total cash expenditures were about the same in 1960 and 1961.

Table 2.--Statistical series indicative of the volume of egg and poultry output, its value, and cost and profit factors, 1945 to date

Year	Volume of output on farms					General price level and costs						
	Index of egg and poultry production (1957-59=100)	Eggs produced	Farm chickens raised (head)	Broilers produced (head)	Turkeys raised (head)	Indexes of farmers' prices - (1957-59=100)				Prices paid for -		Average value of U. S. poultry ration per cwt. 3/
						Received for all farm products	Paid for - Feed	Farm wage rates	All commodities 1/	Baby chicks per 100 2/	Poults, per 100 2/	
		Mil. cases	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.					Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1945	74	156	890	366	42.9	86	86	62	66	15.50	75.9	2.91
1946	69	155	738	293	40.1	98	101	66	72	15.70	71.5	3.47
1947	68	154	719	310	34.0	114	119	72	85	16.40	69.3	4.17
1948	67	152	615	371	31.5	119	126	76	92	18.70	81.9	4.29
1949	74	156	705	513	41.3	103	104	74	88	19.40	84.5	3.46
1950	78	164	620	631	44.4	107	106	73	90	18.80	76.5	3.58
1951	81	161	623	789	53.3	125	119	81	100	20.20	78.8	4.01
1952	82	161	561	861	62.3	119	126	87	100	21.20	75.0	4.21
1953	84	161	548	947	59.8	105	114	88	96	21.70	72.7	3.87
1954	87	164	540	1,048	67.7	102	114	88	96	24.70	72.2	3.87
1955	86	165	459	1,092	65.7	96	106	89	95	24.60	68.8	3.61
1956	94	170	471	1,344	76.8	95	104	92	95	24.20	70.8	3.54
1957	95	170	394	1,448	81.4	97	101	96	98	27.20	67.6	3.47
1958	101	171	421	1,660	79.6	104	99	99	101	28.80	65.5	3.41
1959	104	176	386	1,737	84.5	99	100	105	101	29.10	63.7	3.40
1960	104	171	332	1,795	84.7	98	97	109	101	29.40	63.8	3.33
1961	112	172	345	1,992	108.1	99	98	110	101	30.60	63.1	3.36

Year	Prices received by farmers for eggs and poultry									Poultry-product/feed price ratios 6/			
	Index of egg and poultry prices (1957-59=100)	Eggs		Chickens				Turkeys		Egg-feed	Broiler-feed 7/	Farm chicken-feed	Turkey-feed
		Per dozen	As a percentage of parity 4/	Broilers, per pound	Farm chickens per pound	All chickens Per pound	All chickens As a percentage of parity 5/	Per pound	As a percentage of parity 5/				
		Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.	Ct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1945	125	37.7	107	29.5	25.9	27.0	137	33.7	134	13.0		8.9	11.6
1946	127	37.6	96	32.7	27.6	29.0	128	36.3	119	10.8		8.0	10.5
1947	141	45.3	94	32.3	26.5	28.2	107	36.5	95	10.9	6.2	6.4	8.8
1948	153	47.2	90	36.0	30.1	32.3	114	46.8	114	11.0	6.5	7.0	10.9
1949	140	45.2	88	28.2	25.4	26.6	98	35.2	108	13.1	5.8	7.3	10.2
1950	118	36.3	72	27.4	22.2	24.9	85	32.9	86	10.1	5.6	6.2	9.2
1951	144	47.7	91	28.5	25.0	27.0	88	37.5	90	11.9	5.3	6.2	9.4
1952	130	41.6	82	28.8	22.1	26.2	83	33.6	85	9.9	5.1	5.2	8.0
1953	140	47.7	101	27.1	22.1	25.3	83	33.7	87	12.3	5.2	5.7	8.7
1954	111	36.6	80	23.1	16.8	21.1	71	28.8	81	9.5	4.4	4.3	7.4
1955	119	39.5	86	25.2	18.6	23.4	82	30.2	81	10.9	5.0	5.2	8.4
1956	112	39.3	86	19.6	16.0	18.9	66	27.2	79	11.1	4.0	4.5	7.7
1957	102	35.9	76	18.9	13.7	18.0	63	23.4	65	10.3	3.9	3.9	6.7
1958	108	38.5	81	18.5	14.0	17.7	62	23.9	65	11.3	3.7	4.1	7.0
1959	90	31.4	67	16.1	11.0	15.3	57	23.9	65	9.2	3.3	3.2	7.0
1960	101	36.0	78	16.9	12.2	16.3	63	25.4	74	10.8	3.7	3.7	7.6
1961	92	35.4	75	13.9	10.1	13.4	54	18.9	60	10.5	3.0	3.0	5.6

1/ Living and production. 2/ All. 3/ Average of prices paid for commercial feed and prices received for grains. 4/ Transitional parity for 1950 was 95 percent; 1951, 90 percent; 1952, 85 percent; 1953, 80 percent, of parity as computed prior to 1950. 5/ Beginning 1950, modernized parity replaced the old formula for chickens and turkeys. 6/ Based on U. S. weighted annual average price of products. 7/ Based on broiler-growing mash.

Table 3.--Civilian per capita consumption of poultry compared with other foods, selected years to 1940 and annually 1940-61 1/

Year	Poultry, ready-to-cook				Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			Fish	Total	Poultry as a percentage of total
	Chicken		Turkey	Total, chicken and turkey	Beef and veal	Pork exc'l lard	Total inc'l lamb and mutton			
	Commercial broilers	Total								
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.
1910	2/	15.5	---	---	78	62	146	(11.3)	173	9
1915	2/	14.4	---	---	62	67	135	(11.3)	161	9
1920	2/	13.7	---	---	67	64	136	(11.9)	162	8
1925	2/	14.3	---	---	68	67	140	(11.2)	166	9
1930	2/	15.7	1.5	17.2	55	67	129	10.3	156	11
1935	0.7	13.1	1.7	14.8	62	48	117	10.6	142	10
1940	2.0	14.1	2.9	17.0	62	73	142	10.6	170	10
1941	2.8	15.4	2.9	18.3	68	68	144	11.2	174	10
1942	3.2	17.7	3.0	20.7	69	64	140	8.8	170	12
1943	4.1	23.0	2.7	25.7	61	79	147	8.0	181	14
1944	3.9	20.4	2.7	23.1	68	80	154	8.8	186	12
1945	5.0	21.6	3.5	25.1	71	67	145	10.0	180	14
1946	4.1	19.4	3.7	23.1	72	76	154	10.6	188	12
1947	4.3	18.1	3.6	21.7	80	70	155	10.1	187	12
1948	5.5	18.3	3.1	21.4	73	68	145	10.6	177	12
1949	7.1	19.6	3.3	22.9	73	68	145	10.7	179	13
1950	8.7	20.6	4.1	24.7	71	69	145	11.6	181	14
1951	10.4	21.7	4.4	26.1	63	72	138	11.1	175	15
1952	11.7	22.1	4.7	26.8	69	72	146	11.0	184	15
1953	12.3	21.9	4.8	26.7	87	63	155	11.4	193	14
1954	13.7	22.8	5.3	28.1	90	60	155	11.3	194	14
1955	13.8	21.3	5.0	26.3	91	67	163	10.4	200	13
1956	17.3	24.4	5.2	29.6	95	67	167	10.3	207	14
1957	19.1	25.5	5.9	31.4	93	61	159	10.1	200	16
1958	22.0	28.2	5.9	34.1	87	61	152	10.6	197	17
1959	22.8	28.9	6.3	35.2	87	68	160	10.7	206	17
1960 3/	23.4	28.2	6.2	34.4	91	65	161	10.4	207	17
1961 3/	25.5	30.4	7.5	37.9	94	62	161	10.9	210	18

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.

2/ Included in total chicken.

3/ Preliminary.

Note that the entries for red meats in this table are on a carcass weight equivalent, which differs from the retail weight concept which may also be used for this comparison.

Table 4.--Prices received by farmers for poultry and eggs compared with related commodity groups, 1945-61
(Includes data for cover chart)

Year	Reported prices			Index numbers (1947-49=100)						
				Individual commodities			Commodity groups			
	Broilers per pound	Turkeys per pound	Eggs per dozen	Broilers	Turkeys	Eggs	Poultry and eggs	Meat animals	Dairy products	All crops
	Cents	Cents	Cents							
1945	29.5	33.7	37.7	91.7	85.3	82.1	87	62	83	82
1946	32.7	36.3	37.6	101.6	91.9	81.9	88	74	97	92
1947	32.3	36.5	45.3	100.4	92.4	98.7	97	99	99	106
1948	36.0	46.8	47.2	111.9	118.5	102.8	106	108	109	103
1949	28.2	35.2	45.2	87.7	89.1	98.5	97	93	92	91
1950	27.4	32.9	36.3	85.2	83.3	79.1	81	102	91	94
1951	28.5	37.5	47.7	88.6	94.9	103.9	100	123	104	107
1952	28.8	33.6	41.6	89.5	85.1	90.6	90	106	110	108
1953	27.1	33.7	47.7	84.2	85.3	103.9	97	86	97	97
1954	23.1	28.8	36.6	71.8	72.9	79.7	78	85	89	98
1955	25.2	30.2	39.5	78.3	76.5	86.1	84	74	90	93
1956	19.6	27.2	39.3	60.9	68.9	85.6	77	70	93	95
1957	18.9	23.4	38.9	58.8	59.2	84.7	70	82	94	91
1958	18.5	23.9	38.5	57.5	60.5	83.9	74	100	92	90
1959	16.1	23.9	31.4	50.0	60.5	68.4	63	94	93	89
1960	16.9	25.4	36.0	52.5	64.3	78.4	70	89	94	89
1961 1/	13.9	18.9	35.4	43.2	47.8	77.1	64	90	94	91

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, by months, January 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(a) Average for the month							
Average number of layers on farms													
1955	Mil.	338	329	319	306	294	283	277	280	300	321	331	334
1956	do.	332	325	316	305	295	286	282	289	307	323	332	336
1957	do.	333	325	316	305	294	284	280	286	300	313	321	324
1958	do.	321	314	307	299	290	284	282	288	301	315	324	329
1959	do.	327	321	316	308	297	286	281	286	299	311	317	319
1960	do.	316	309	302	295	285	281	276	277	285	295	303	308
1961	do.	305	300	296	291	285	280	278	281	291	301	307	310
1962	do.	308	304	301	296								
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,418	1,444	1,411	1,491
1956	do.	1,561	1,585	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,746	1,695	1,589	1,457	1,497	1,466	1,566
1957	do.	1,606	1,543	1,862	1,872	1,919	1,772	1,718	1,621	1,491	1,489	1,459	1,588
1958	do.	1,664	1,537	1,806	1,861	1,933	1,796	1,757	1,660	1,530	1,564	1,548	1,632
1959	do.	1,676	1,612	1,908	1,911	1,963	1,828	1,798	1,701	1,565	1,580	1,542	1,661
1960	do.	1,719	1,667	1,851	1,873	1,969	1,850	1,816	1,736	1,601	1,600	1,561	1,649
1961	do.	1,698	1,634	1,923	1,903	1,953	1,833	1,819	1,739	1,616	1,645	1,617	1,698
1962	do.	1,713	1,618	1,902	1,901								
Total monthly egg production													
1955	Mil. eggs	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	12.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956	do.	14.4	14.3	16.1	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4	13.5	13.5	14.6
1957	do.	14.9	13.9	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.0	13.3	12.9	12.4	13.0	13.0	14.3
1958	do.	14.8	13.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	14.2	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.9
1959	do.	15.2	14.4	16.7	16.3	16.2	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.7
1960	do.	15.1	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.7	13.1	13.1	14.1
1961	do.	14.4	13.6	15.8	15.4	15.5	14.3	14.0	13.6	13.1	13.8	13.8	14.6
1962	do.	14.7	13.7	15.9	15.6								
						(b) First-of-month							
Number of layers on farms													
1955	Mil.	344	332	325	312	300	287	279	275	286	313	328	335
1956	do.	334	329	322	310	300	290	281	282	296	317	329	335
1957	do.	337	328	321	310	300	289	279	280	292	309	317	324
1958	do.	324	317	311	304	294	286	281	283	292	309	320	329
1959	do.	330	324	319	312	303	291	281	282	291	306	315	319
1960	do.	319	313	306	299	292	284	278	275	279	291	299	307
1961	do.	308	302	298	294	288	282	278	277	284	298	305	309
1962	do.	310	306	303	299	292							
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.2	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.6	47.6
1956	do.	48.6	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.3	47.9	48.6	49.1
1957	do.	51.8	51.9	58.3	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.5	51.0	48.4	47.8	49.6
1958	do.	52.9	54.5	55.3	60.8	63.2	61.5	58.2	55.1	52.0	50.0	50.9	52.4
1959	do.	52.9	55.2	59.9	63.2	64.0	62.6	59.3	56.6	53.1	51.3	50.7	52.2
1960	do.	54.9	56.0	58.9	60.6	64.2	62.9	60.0	57.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	52.8
1961	do.	53.6	55.9	60.8	63.2	63.6	62.4	59.9	57.3	54.9	52.8	53.3	54.5
1962	do.	55.0	55.4	60.2	62.6	64.2							
Daily rate of egg production													
1955	Mil.eggs	168	170	180	190	187	173	158	141	137	146	153	160
1956	do.	162	171	185	189	186	175	158	150	146	152	160	164
1957	do.	175	170	187	192	189	176	160	150	149	150	152	161
1958	do.	171	173	172	185	186	176	164	156	152	155	163	172
1959	do.	175	179	191	198	194	182	167	159	155	157	160	166
1960	do.	175	175	180	181	187	179	167	157	153	151	153	162
1961	do.	165	169	181	186	183	176	167	159	156	157	163	169
1962	do.	171	169	183	187	188							

Table 6.--Egg prices, selected dates, 1962, with comparisons

Item	Unit	1961				1962			
		Mar. 15	Apr. 14	May 15	June 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 16	May 15
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average price received by farmers	Dozen	36.7	33.4	32.0	30.9	36.2	33.0	31.5	
Iowa, prices received by farmers 1/:									
Grade A, Large	do.	29-31	26	26-27	24-26	28-30	25-26	25-26	21-22
Grade A, Medium	do.	25-26	23-24	22-23	20-22	24-26	21-22	18-21	16-18
New York, wholesale prices									
Extras, mixed colors 2/									
Large, 65-70 percent A	do.	40-41	34-35½	34½-35½	32½-33½	38-29	34½-35½	36-37½	29½-31
Medium, 55-70 percent A	do.	36-37	32-33	27-28	28-29	36-37	29½-30½	28-29	23-24
Minimum 10 percent AA, white									
Large 3/	do.	40½-44½	34-37½	34-38	33½-37	39½-43½	36-40	38½-42½	29½-33
Medium 3/	do.	36-37	32-33	27½-29	28-29	36½-38½	29½-31½	29½-31½	24-26
Small (pullets) 3/	do.	34½-35½	27½-28½	22½-23½	21½-22½	33-34	24½-25½	22-23	20-21
Frozen egg 4/									
Mixed whole egg, spring pack	Pound	30-33	31-33	30-33	32-34	29-31½	29-31	27½-29½	27½-32¼
Yolk 5/	do.	62-68	63-65	63½-65	65-66	60-64	60-64	58-61	60-62
Albumen	do.	8-9½	7½-9	7¾-10	8½-10½	14-15½	12½-13	10½-11½	11-18¼
Chicago									
Wholesale price, f.o.b.									
60-79.9%, A									
Mixed colors, extras, Large	Dozen	37-38	32¼-33	30½-31¼	31-31½	32½-33	32-32½	32½-33	27
Medium	do.	34½-35½	31½-32¼	29-29½	29-29½	31½-32	29½-30	28½-29	24½
Future contracts:									
September delivery (closing price)	do.	35.20	34.70	35.70	36.70	32.35	33.25	32.65	33.00
San Francisco, price to retailers, cartoned									
Grade AA, Large	do.	42-48	38-44	40-46	38-44	46-52	39-45	37-43	33-39
Grade AA, Medium	do.	38-44	36-43	36-43	31-39	40-48	32-40	30-38	25-32

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated.
2/ Midwestern.
3/ Nearby.
4/ Carlots, price for week including specified date.
5/ Highest color quoted.

Table 7.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1959 to date

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1959													
Eggs produced on farms	15,217	14,389	16,733	16,325	16,189	14,539	14,056	13,533	12,992	13,647	13,586	13,725	175,931
Shell eggs to storage	4	-5	55	425	472	50	-166	-149	-185	-85	-172	-109	135
Eggs broken commercially 1/	824	1,228	1,829	2,340	2,554	2,198	1,204	944	787	568	540	727	15,743
Eggs used for hatching	817	1,163	1,247	1,047	790	727	630	523	523	553	600	710	9,330
Balance	13,572	12,003	13,602	12,513	12,373	11,564	12,388	12,215	11,867	12,611	12,618	13,397	150,723
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	118	209	198	302	266	186	350	226	44	---	---	---	1,901
Frozen 2/	---	---	---	---	---	35	69	---	---	---	---	---	104
1960													
Eggs produced on farms	15,092	14,319	15,542	15,356	15,753	14,442	13,936	13,344	12,677	13,117	13,144	14,092	170,008
Shell eggs to storage	116	41	-164	118	454	357	-81	-283	-260	-217	-173	-20	-112
Eggs broken commercially 1/	830	1,281	1,227	1,272	2,519	2,247	1,010	900	484	474	257	359	12,866
Eggs used for hatching	767	963	1,080	1,180	917	780	667	607	620	623	690	777	9,671
Balance	13,373	12,034	13,399	12,786	11,863	11,058	12,340	12,120	11,828	12,237	12,370	12,976	148,383
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	272	264	215	124	27	---	400	301	237	31	9	---	1,880
1961													
Eggs produced on farms	14,389	13,611	15,819	15,383	15,453	14,272	14,006	13,564	13,067	13,767	13,797	14,617	171,745
Shell eggs to storage	4	-31	2	29	160	127	-51	-34	-55	-80	-62	-44	-35
Eggs broken commercially 1/	792	797	1,100	1,726	2,088	1,977	1,302	1,059	772	860	790	786	-14,049
Eggs used for hatching	861	1,155	1,260	1,167	910	823	731	635	621	627	677	779	10,246
Balance	12,732	11,690	13,457	12,461	12,295	11,345	12,024	11,904	11,729	12,360	12,392	13,096	147,485
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	345	642	186	421	382	108	---	---	---	---	---	2,084
1962													
Eggs produced on farms	14,653	13,689	15,911	15,617									
Shell eggs to storage	-10	9	18	-6									
Eggs broken commercially 1/	812	938	1,467										
Eggs used for hatching	788	1,088	1,156										
Balance	13,063	11,654	13,270										
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	---	102	340									

1/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried or frozen egg.
2/ Shell equivalent.

Table 8.--U.S.D.A. purchases of dried and frozen egg, 1958-61

Period	Purchases				Top price per pound 1/	Cost of purchases	
	By weight		Case equivalent			For the period	Cumulative
	For the period	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	(a) Annual purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets						
1958	4,162	---	411	---	1.23	5,087	---
1959 2/	19,403	---	1,914	---	1.24	21,883	---
1960	19,048	---	1,905	---	1.14	20,700	---
1961	22,508	---	2,084	---	1.37	27,120	---
	(b) Monthly purchases of frozen mixed egg for later drying 3/						
1959							
June	1,380	1,380	35	35	0.24	333	333
July	2,730	4,110	69	104	.24	668	1,001
	(c) Weekly purchases of dried whole egg for distribution to needy						
1961							
February 1	422	422	39	39	1.37	575	575
8	1,192	1,615	110	150	1.37	1,631	2,206
15	969	2,584	90	239	1.37	1,324	3,530
23	1,143	3,726	106	245	1.37	1,554	5,084
March 1	870	4,596	81	426	1.30	1,126	6,210
8	1,540	6,136	143	568	1.20	1,831	8,041
15	1,267	7,403	117	685	1.20	1,496	9,537
23	1,565	8,968	145	830	1.18	1,820	11,357
29	1,689	10,658	156	987	1.17	1,938	13,294
April 5	770	11,428	71	1,058	1.17	895	14,189
12	149	11,577	14	1,072	1.17	174	14,363
19	497	12,074	46	1,118	1.17	580	14,943
26	596	12,670	55	1,173	1.17	696	15,639
May 3	1,267	13,937	117	1,290	1.17	1,478	17,116
10	720	14,657	67	1,357	1.17	841	17,957
17	1,366	16,024	127	1,484	1.17	1,594	19,551
25	1,192	17,216	110	1,594	1.17	1,392	20,943
June 1	944	18,160	87	1,682	1.18	1,102	22,045
7	596	18,756	55	1,737	1.17	696	22,741
14	969	19,725	90	1,826	1.17	1,131	23,872
21	845	20,570	78	1,905	1.17	986	24,858
29	770	21,340	71	1,976	1.17	899	25,757
July 7	820	22,160	76	2,052	1.17	957	26,714
July 12	348	22,508	32	2,084	1.17	406	27,120
	(d) Weekly purchases of dried whole egg for school lunches and institutional use						
1962							
March 22	540	540	50.0	50	1.11	597	597
29	675	1,215	62.5	112	1.11	719	1,317
April 5	1,323	2,538	122.5	235	1.05	1,372	2,689
12	621	3,159	57.5	292	1.05	649	3,338
19	513	3,672	47.5	340	1.03	529	3,868
26	1,215	4,887	112.5	452	1.02	1,229	5,096
May 3	891	5,778	82.5	535	1.02	902	5,999
10	918	6,696	85.0	620	1.02	937	6,936
17	648	7,344	60.0	680	1.02	662	7,598

1/ Rounded to the nearest cent. 2/ Surplus removal program began with week ending April 23.
3/ Program began June 18 and ended as of July 16.

Table 9 .--Shell eggs: Monthly per capita consumption and prices, United States, 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total or average 1/	Processed 2/	Total shell and processed
Consumption																
1955	Eggs	31.2	27.9	30.9	29.0	28.4	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.2	29.3	29.8	31.2	346	25	371
1956	do.	30.8	28.8	31.1	28.6	27.6	25.9	27.7	27.1	27.2	29.0	29.3	31.4	345	24	369
1957	do.	30.5	27.2	30.2	28.2	27.6	25.7	26.7	26.9	26.4	27.7	27.8	30.0	335	27	362
1958	do.	29.4	25.5	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.0	26.4	26.6	26.1	27.8	28.2	29.2	328	26	354
1959	do.	29.0	25.5	29.0	26.4	26.2	24.4	25.6	25.6	25.1	26.7	26.6	28.4	319	33	352
1960	do.	27.5	24.7	27.6	26.5	24.9	23.1	24.8	24.4	24.0	25.3	25.5	26.8	305	29	334
1961	do.	26.1	23.2	26.1	25.1	24.2	22.3	24.1	24.0	23.7	24.9	24.9	26.4	299	31	326
1962	do.	26.0	23.2	26.2												
Price received by farmers, per dozen																
1955	Cents	32.6	40.2	40.1	36.1	34.1	34.3	35.9	41.0	45.5	44.1	44.0	47.7	39.5		
1956	do.	47.0	40.8	40.0	39.0	38.2	36.9	37.3	37.9	39.8	39.0	38.0	37.5	39.3		
1957	do.	33.9	33.4	31.2	31.2	29.6	29.8	33.0	37.1	41.1	44.1	46.2	44.9	35.9		
1958	do.	39.6	37.6	41.5	38.7	37.0	35.4	37.0	38.0	42.0	39.3	39.2	37.4	38.5		
1959	do.	37.1	36.2	34.3	28.5	25.4	25.4	30.6	31.3	33.2	32.0	31.8	31.4	31.4		
1960	do.	30.4	29.8	32.8	36.3	33.1	31.5	32.0	34.7	39.0	43.8	46.1	44.6	36.0		
1961	do.	39.4	39.4	36.7	33.4	32.1	31.0	34.2	35.1	35.5	37.0	36.0	35.2	35.4		
1962	do.	35.4	36.2	33.0	31.5											
Retail price, per dozen, (AMS)																
1955	do.	50.1	57.8	59.0	53.3	51.6	51.5	55.0	61.4	64.4	64.1	62.4	66.2	58.1		
1956	do.	65.5	58.0	58.1	56.5	55.6	54.0	55.9	56.8	58.9	59.5	57.5	56.2	57.7		
1957	do.	52.0	52.5	49.5	48.9	47.2	46.0	51.9	56.0	61.0	65.3	64.3	64.0	54.9		
1958	do.	59.3	55.7	61.9	57.2	54.9	52.9	55.3	57.2	64.6	60.0	58.9	56.4	57.9		
1959	do.	56.4	54.7	53.0	46.6	43.7	42.4	50.4	51.0	54.8	53.3	52.1	51.1	50.8		
1960	do.	49.6	47.2	48.5	54.1	51.3	49.4	49.5	52.8	59.2	65.7	65.1	66.3	54.9		
1961	do.	62.1	59.4	56.6	52.0	50.2	49.5	53.9	52.5	55.7	58.1	55.0	54.2	54.9		
1962	do.	55.3	56.1	52.7												

1/ Monthly totals do not necessarily add to yearly figures due to rounding.

2/ Liquid, frozen, and dried egg (egg solids) converted to shell egg equivalent.

Table 10.--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; selected storage centers, beginning of the week, June 1961 to date

Year or week	United States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases
1950	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.1
1951	1/	.1	.2	.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	.5	.2
1952	.1	.2	.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
1960	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.1
1961	.1	.1	1/	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
1962	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1							
	Selected storage centers, beginning of week 2/											
Weeks	1962					1961						
First	1/	1/	1/	1/	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Second	1/	1/	1/	1/		.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	1/
Third	1/	1/	1/	1/		.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	1/
Fourth	1/	1/	1/	1/		.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	1/
Fifth	1/			1/			.3			.1		

1/ Less than 0.05.
2/ Data for selected centers replaces data previously reported for 35 Cities

Table 11.--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; selected storage centers, beginning of the week, June 1961 to date

Year or week	United States, first of the month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140	114	87
1961	64	54	49	54	67	92	113	113	108	100	86	70
1962	61	49	40	48	60							
	Selected storage centers, beginning of week 1/											
Weeks	1962					1961						
First	42	34	28	33	45	67	83	81	78	72	61	50
Second	41	32	29	36		69	83	82	77	69	58	49
Third	39	30	29	38		75	84	80	75	68	55	45
Fourth	38	29	31	40		78	83	80	74	65	55	44
Fifth	36			42			83			64		

1/ Data for selected storage centers replaces data previously reported for 35 Cities.

Table 12.--Egg future contracts: Highest and lowest price per dozen, by months, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 1959-61 contracts and 1962 contracts to date

Year and month	Contracts by month in which contract is deliverable 1/				
	September	October	November	December	January
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1958					
October	37.80-35.40	41.95-35.50	36.55-33.35	33.55-32.00	32.50-31.05
November	36.80-35.70	37.00-35.90	40.90-34.35	36.75-32.65	34.75-31.45
December	36.25-35.20	36.15-35.45		37.60-31.95	33.80-30.75
1959					
January	36.50-35.50	36.70-35.80			38.00-33.15
February	36.70-35.55	36.85-35.75			
March	35.70-31.65	35.90-32.00	36.05-32.50		
April	32.70-31.00	33.10-31.60	33.70-32.10	34.15-32.35	
May	31.50-28.50	32.15-29.45	33.10-30.40	33.30-31.10	32.20-30.95
June	32.40-28.70	33.35-29.75	34.00-30.75	34.50-31.80	34.25-31.60
July	31.25-27.65	32.20-28.60	33.10-29.50	33.55-30.60	33.20-30.85
August	28.30-24.85	29.20-25.65	30.20-26.45	31.10-27.35	31.10-27.50
September	29.00-24.75	29.60-25.60	30.50-26.70	31.00-27.75	31.00-27.85
October	35.35-33.75	27.35-24.80	28.45-26.00	29.30-27.25	29.45-27.90
November	34.95-34.10	35.20-34.45	26.55-24.50	27.85-25.00	28.45-25.80
December	36.60-33.85	36.55-34.25		26.00-23.25	28.50-25.05
1960					
January	35.80-33.10	35.75-33.30			25.80-21.60
February	34.10-32.45	34.30-32.60	34.75-33.05		
March	36.00-33.15	36.65-33.50	36.50-34.05	36.45-34.45	
April	37.95-35.55	37.85-35.70	37.65-35.65	36.70-35.30	36.00-34.75
May	38.60-35.55	38.60-35.70	38.60-36.30	38.30-35.85	37.65-35.50
June	35.70-31.45	35.90-32.25	36.55-32.60	36.80-32.50	35.85-31.25
July	34.95-30.95	35.85-31.65	36.10-32.50	35.90-32.65	34.05-31.90
August	34.65-29.25	35.55-30.20	36.25-31.20	35.40-31.25	34.00-31.00
September	35.45-32.40	37.60-33.55	38.45-34.50	38.00-33.45	36.25-32.50
October	36.50-35.35	38.90-35.45	39.60-36.50	39.65-36.90	38.40-35.45
November	37.00-35.75	37.25-36.05	45.75-37.75	45.50-43.15	42.00-37.05
December	36.35-34.70	36.55-34.90		45.25-39.40	40.55-36.90
1961					
January	38.15-34.75	38.35-34.95	38.50-35.05		37.65-34.50
February	38.70-35.50	38.50-35.25	38.75-35.20	38.45-34.65	38.00-34.25
March	36.35-32.70	36.05-32.85	35.90-33.10	35.60-32.95	34.25-32.30
April	37.00-33.40	36.65-33.25	36.20-33.20	35.75-32.85	34.10-32.35
May	37.15-34.60	37.10-34.30	36.75-34.25	36.30-34.00	34.55-33.35
June	37.75-36.25	37.15-35.70	36.40-34.85	36.00-34.90	34.90-34.00
July	38.30-35.20	37.85-34.75	37.10-34.55	36.45-34.10	35.25-32.75
August	38.45-35.60	38.25-35.30	37.65-35.05	36.35-34.90	35.25-33.75
September	36.35-34.55	36.80-34.85	36.35-34.55	35.50-33.60	34.50-33.10
October	35.00-33.45	38.85-34.15	35.55-33.75	34.25-32.80	33.35-32.15
November	33.70-31.90	33.85-32.00	35.85-31.75	33.75-29.90	32.95-28.80
December	32.75-32.05	32.90-32.15	33.00-32.40	32.55-29.70	31.20-28.60
1962					
January	34.60-32.15	34.30-32.40	34.05-32.60	33.35-32.80	36.25-29.70
February	33.75-31.75	33.70-31.65	33.45-31.55	32.70-31.60	
March	33.50-31.80	33.45-31.80	33.10-31.70	32.30-31.75	
April 2/	32.25	32.60	33.20	32.90	
May 3/	33.00	33.55	34.20	34.40	

1/ Underlined areas in series of numbers denote change in year of contract. 2/ Closing price. 3/ Closing price as of May 15.

Table 13 .--Chickens raised, by regions, 1950-61 and indicators of number to be raised in 1962

Year and item	Unit	Region						
		North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West	United States
Chickens raised:								
1950	Mil.	90.6	119.7	169.2	63.8	116.7	59.7	619.8
1951	do.	93.8	118.6	170.8	65.4	111.6	62.7	622.9
1952	do.	88.5	107.1	147.8	63.2	96.8	57.6	561.0
1953	do.	90.4	106.6	152.2	57.5	86.3	54.5	547.5
1954	do.	83.6	107.2	150.4	57.8	84.3	56.7	539.9
1955	do.	77.4	86.5	125.3	51.2	67.1	51.9	459.4
1956	do.	74.2	86.8	133.1	54.5	72.2	50.3	471.0
1957	do.	63.0	67.4	104.5	52.6	60.9	45.3	393.8
1958	do.	65.1	71.8	112.6	58.0	66.4	47.5	421.4
1959	do.	58.3	57.8	96.6	58.2	66.3	48.9	386.0
1960	do.	49.7	47.0	84.0	49.9	54.4	46.8	331.8
1961	do.	48.5	49.2	87.2	52.5	60.8	47.7	346.0
As a percentage of year earlier:								
Intentions to buy chicks in 1962	Pct.	97	95	94	109	106	108	101
Replacement chicks, hatched Oct. 1961-May 1962 1/	Pct.	98	97	81	108	96	110	95

1/ May 1962 hatch assumed to show same percentage change from last year as eggs in incubators on May 1.

Table 14.--Hatch of replacement-type chicks, 1955 to date

Period	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
January	32.9	39.3	30.5	34.0	35.8	23.3	31.5	30.4
February	71.2	84.0	56.3	61.6	61.4	38.2	49.5	40.2
March	148.8	149.5	109.4	112.9	117.8	71.6	91.1	78.2
April	163.9	159.4	129.4	135.4	129.6	97.5	103.8	96.6
May	107.9	108.8	90.8	109.7	85.8	99.7	84.9	1/ 84.0
June	32.7	34.7	27.9	40.4	27.2	43.6	34.5	
July	14.9	15.4	11.9	18.2	14.0	18.8	21.3	
August	12.6	14.3	10.2	14.8	13.4	16.4	20.6	
September	14.1	14.8	12.3	16.6	13.8	16.7	22.0	
October	16.6	17.1	13.0	16.9	14.3	16.9	24.4	
November	15.5	14.7	12.2	16.2	13.5	16.7	21.0	
December	17.5	15.9	15.7	19.6	14.3	20.2	20.3	
Calendar year	648.6	667.9	519.5	596.3	541.0	479.7	525.0	
Year ending September		669.8	526.3	584.5	551.6	467.9	513.2	

1/ May 1962 hatch assumed to show same percentage change from last year as eggs in incubators on May.1.

Table 15.--Turkey breeder hens on farms, January 1, 1961-62

State and division	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			Total		
	1961	1962		1961	1962		1961	1962	
		Number	Percentage change from 1961		Number	Percentage change from 1961		Number	Percentage change from 1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Me.	1	0	---	0	0	0	1	0	---
N. H.	16	15	-6	0	0	0	16	15	-6
Vt.	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Mass.	25	23	-8	0	0	0	25	23	-8
R. I.	1	0	---	0	0	0	1	0	---
Conn.	18	14	-22	1	1	1	19	15	-21
N. Y.	30	28	-7	0	0	0	30	28	-7
N. J.	10	11	+10	0	0	0	10	11	+10
Pa.	38	41	+8	4	4	0	42	45	+7
N. Atl.	141	134	-5	5	5	0	146	139	-5
Ohio	116	116	0	58	41	-29	174	157	-10
Ind.	36	36	0	4	4	0	40	40	0
Ill.	33	33	0	2	2	0	35	35	0
Mich.	85	71	-16	7	9	+29	92	80	-13
Wis.	136	146	+7	2	2	0	138	148	+7
E. N. Cent.	406	402	-1	73	58	-21	479	460	-4
Minn.	535	475	-11	85	65	-24	620	540	-13
Iowa	210	191	-9	30	28	-7	240	219	-9
Mo.	172	132	-23	24	26	+8	196	158	-19
N. Dak.	43	44	+2	0	0	0	43	44	+2
S. Dak.	18	6	-67	1	0	---	19	6	-68
Nebr.	39	33	-15	1	1	0	40	34	-15
Kans.	62	60	-3	2	2	0	64	62	-3
W. N. Cent.	1,079	941	-13	143	122	-15	1,222	1,063	-13
Del.	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Md.	9	10	+11	0	0	0	9	10	+11
Va.	90	89	-1	112	80	-29	202	169	-16
W. Va.	7	8	+14	21	21	0	28	29	+4
N. C.	122	104	-15	0	0	0	122	104	-15
S. C.	43	38	-12	1	1	0	44	39	-11
Ga.	21	20	-5	3	2	-33	24	22	-8
Fla.	9	8	-11	11	11	0	20	19	-5
S. Atl.	303	279	-8	148	115	-22	451	394	-13
Ky.	63	59	-6	0	0	0	63	59	-6
Tenn.	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0
Ala.	22	21	-5	3	2	-33	25	23	-8
Miss.	19	18	-5	2	1	-50	21	19	-10
Ark.	70	62	-11	5	4	-20	75	66	-12
La.	14	12	-14	0	0	0	14	12	-14
Okla.	56	54	-4	5	3	-40	61	57	-7
Tex.	255	209	-18	29	4	-86	284	213	-25
S. Cent.	513	449	-12	44	14	-68	557	463	-17
Mont. 1/ Idaho 1/	9	15	+67	1	1	0	10	16	+60
Wyo.	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Colo.	14	20	+43	1	1	0	15	21	+40
N. Mex.	8	4	-50	0	0	0	8	4	-50
Ariz.	7	5	-29	0	0	0	7	5	-29
Utah.	54	26	-52	3	2	-33	57	28	-51
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	24	23	-4	0	0	0	24	23	-4
Oreg.	208	175	-16	23	17	-26	231	192	-17
Calif.	1,121	1,012	-10	12	6	-50	1,133	1,018	-10
West.	1,447	1,282	-11	40	27	-32	1,487	1,309	-12
U. S.	3,889	3,487	-10	453	341	-25	4,342	3,828	-12

1/ Combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 16.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, United States, first-of-month, 1950 to date and selected storage centers, beginning-of-week June 1961 to date

Year or week	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	United States, first-of-the-month											
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	147
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87	74	67	71	113	186	282	210
1961	160	172	152	126	108	94	106	128	189	270	382	318
1962	263	251	219	191	155							
	Selected storage centers, beginning-of-the-week 1/											
Weeks	1962					1961						
First	171	171	148	133	105	63	69	85	118	161	227	193
Second	175	167	146	126		62	70	93	125	170	230	204
Third	176	162	141	118		62	72	103	135	187	201	194
Fourth	176	156	136	112		65	76	108	150	201	177	174
Fifth	177			109			81			215		

1/ Data for selected storage centers replaces data previously reported for 35 Cities.

Table 17.—Turkeys: Hatchings of poults, by breed types, monthly and cumulative, August 1957 to date

Year and month	For the month				Cumulative, years beginning August			
	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys
	White	All			White	All		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1957 August	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6
September	.3	.3	.2	.6	.9	1.0	1.1	2.1
October	.3	.4	.2	.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.7
November	.5	.7	.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.6	3.6
December	.7	1.5	.6	2.1	2.4	3.5	2.2	5.7
1958 January	.8	2.5	.8	3.3	3.2	6.0	3.0	9.1
February	.9	4.6	1.0	5.6	4.1	10.7	4.0	14.7
March	1.3	10.9	1.1	12.1	5.5	21.6	5.2	26.8
April	2.2	15.8	1.6	17.3	7.7	37.4	6.7	44.1
May	3.0	17.2	2.2	19.3	10.7	54.5	8.9	63.4
June	2.4	11.9	2.1	14.1	13.1	66.5	11.0	77.5
July	1.6	4.5	2.0	6.5	14.7	71.0	13.0	84.0
August	.8	.9	1.1	2.0	.8	.9	1.1	2.0
September	.5	.5	.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.1
October	.6	.7	.5	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	4.3
November	.8	1.1	.7	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	6.1
December	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.8	5.0	3.9	8.9
1959 January	1.1	2.4	1.6	4.0	5.0	7.5	5.4	12.9
February	1.1	4.6	1.4	6.0	6.1	12.1	6.8	18.9
March	2.0	11.5	1.8	13.3	8.0	23.5	8.6	32.2
April	2.9	16.5	2.0	18.5	10.8	40.1	10.6	50.7
May	3.7	17.4	2.5	19.9	14.5	57.5	13.1	70.6
June	3.1	11.9	2.2	14.2	17.6	69.4	15.4	84.8
July	2.1	4.4	1.9	6.3	19.6	73.8	17.3	91.1
August	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2
September	.8	.8	.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	3.4
October	.9	1.0	.3	1.3	2.6	2.9	1.8	4.7
November	1.2	1.6	.4	1.9	3.8	4.5	2.2	6.6
December	1.2	2.1	.6	2.7	5.1	6.6	2.7	9.3
1960 January	1.2	3.2	.6	3.8	6.3	9.7	3.3	13.0
February	1.5	6.9	.8	7.8	7.8	16.6	4.1	20.8
March	2.7	13.9	1.0	14.9	10.5	30.6	5.1	35.7
April	3.4	16.6	1.1	17.7	13.9	47.2	6.2	53.4
May	3.8	16.1	1.6	17.7	17.7	63.3	7.9	71.2
June	3.4	11.5	1.7	13.2	21.1	74.8	9.6	84.4
July	2.3	5.0	1.6	6.7	23.4	79.8	11.2	91.0
August	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.9
September	.9	1.0	.6	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.7	4.5
October	1.1	1.4	.5	1.9	3.3	4.1	2.2	6.3
November	1.3	2.0	.6	2.6	4.6	6.1	2.8	8.9
December	1.9	3.5	.9	4.4	6.5	9.7	3.7	13.3
1961 January	2.3	5.4	1.0	6.4	8.8	15.1	4.6	19.7
February	2.7	9.7	.8	10.5	11.5	24.8	5.4	30.2
March	4.7	18.0	1.1	19.1	16.2	42.8	6.5	49.3
April	5.1	20.5	1.6	22.1	21.3	63.3	8.1	71.4
May	5.8	20.8	2.1	22.8	27.1	84.1	10.2	94.3
June	4.9	14.4	1.9	16.4	32.0	98.5	12.1	110.7
July	3.1	6.0	1.8	7.8	35.1	104.5	13.9	118.5
August	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.0
September	1.0	1.2	.4	1.6	2.7	3.3	1.4	4.6
October	1.1	1.4	.3	1.7	3.9	4.6	1.7	6.3
November	1.4	1.8	.3	2.0	5.2	6.4	2.0	8.4
December	1.8	2.4	.3	2.7	7.0	8.8	2.3	11.1
1962 January	2.0	3.1	.4	3.5	9.0	12.0	2.7	14.6
February	2.0	5.4	.5	5.9	11.0	17.4	3.2	20.6
March	4.0	13.8	.7	14.5	15.0	31.1	3.9	35.1
April	5.2	19.1	.9	20.0	20.2	50.2	4.8	55.1
May 1/	6.3	19.5	1.3	21.0	26.5	69.7	6.1	76.1

1/ Assuming that the change in the May hatch will be the same as the reported change in the number of eggs in incubators May 1.

Table 18.--Turkey hatchery operations, United States and important reporting States, January 1961 to date, with comparisons

Month	United States						Importing reporting States			
	Poults hatched during the month				Eggs in incubators first day of month, percentage change from year ago		Monthly average of weekly percentage changes from year ago			
	Reported		Percentage change from year ago				Eggs set in preceding month		Poults hatched	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
					Heavy white breeds					
January	2,284	1,974	+86	-14	+69	-9	*+59	*+4	+69	-5
February	2,663	2,009	+72	-25	+73	-25	+59	-18	+59	-18
March	4,736	3,969	+77	-16	+70	-17	+68	-17	+64	-12
April	5,114	5,235	+51	+2	+56	-2	+50	+11	+41	+16
May	5,783		+52		+55	+9	+53	+17	+50	
June	4,949		+47		+46		+48		+45	
July	3,073		+33		+35		+41		*+43	
August	1,711		+30		+33		*+54		*+52	
September	1,016		+11		+16		*+25		*+17	
October	1,125		+6		0		*+13		*+14	
November	1,367		+6		+5		*+21		*+13	
December	1,827		-5		-1		* 0		* -4	
					Other heavy breeds					
January	3,149	1,171	+63	-63	+57	-65	*+63	*-62	+58	-63
February	7,005	3,409	+30	-51	+33	-53	+23	-53	+20	-53
March	13,270	9,792	+18	-26	+18	-30	+15	-29	+14	-25
April	15,405	13,906	+17	-10	+20	-14	+18	-15	+17	-9
May	15,004		+22		+25	-12	+22	-10	+18	
June	9,482		+17		+23		+16		+17	
July	2,955		+9		+14		+23		*+30	
August	313		-23		+85		*+2		*-12	
September	228		+140		+62		*+73		*+193	
October	256		-20		-35		*-13		*-14	
November	384		-45		-43		*-45		*-51	
December	578		-64		-64		*-66		*-68	
					Total - all heavy breeds					
January	5,433	3,145	+72	-42	+62	-40	*+61	*-33	+62	-39
February	9,668	5,418	+40	-44	+42	-45	+32	-42	+28	-43
March	18,006	13,761	+29	-24	+28	-27	+26	-26	+24	-22
April	20,519	19,141	+24	-7	+28	-11	+25	-9	+22	-3
May	20,787		+29		+32	-6	+29	-3	+26	
June	14,431		+26		+30		+25		+25	
July	6,028		+20		+23		+31		*+36	
August	2,024		+18		+20		*+41		*+39	
September	1,244		+23		+22		*+29		*+28	
October	1,381		0		-9		*+8		*+9	
November	1,751		-12		-11		*-1		*-10	
December	2,405		-32		-30		*-29		*-33	
					Light breeds					
January	955	370	+59	-61	+70	-60	*+74	*-67	+64	-66
February	836	519	0	-38	+3	-34	+15	-51	+14	-52
March	1,093	732	+10	-33	+9	-37	-5	-34	+2	-37
April	1,602	909	+46	-43	+37	-47	+33	-51	+37	-49
May	2,057		+27		+31	-37	+30	-40	+27	
June	1,949		+15		+17		+16		+13	
July	1,795		+10		+11		+10		*+4	
August	996		-12		-10		*+2		*-8	
September	385		-35		-30		*-40		*-44	
October	306		-35		-25		*-43		*-48	
November	295		-51		-48		*-61		*-59	
December	319		-63		-61		*-68		*-73	
					Total - all breeds					
January	6,388	3,515	+70	-45	+63	-43	*+63	*-39	+63	-43
February	10,504	5,937	+35	-43	+39	-44	+30	-43	+27	-44
March	19,099	14,493	+28	-24	+27	-27	+23	-26	+22	-23
April	22,121	20,050	+25	-9	+28	-13	+25	-12	+23	-7
May	22,844		+29		+32	-8	+29	-6	+26	
June	16,380		+24		+28		+24		+23	
July	7,823		+18		+21		+26		*+27	
August	3,020		+6		+9		*+25		*+19	
September	1,629		+1		+3		*+4		*+2	
October	1,687		-9		-12		*-5		*-6	
November	2,046		-21		-19		*-15		*-22	
December	2,724		-38		-36		*-37		*-42	

*Percentage changes of hatchings or settings based on 5 States (Calif., Minn., Mo., Ohio, and Va.) for weeks July through December and 10 States (5 States already mentioned plus Iowa, Ore., Wash., Texas, and S. Car.) for weeks January through June.

Table 19--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States												
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	23.9
1960	27.8	26.0	26.8	27.5	26.1	24.1	23.2	23.7	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.6	25.4
1961	25.2	23.9	23.6	22.1	21.4	20.4	19.5	19.8	18.2	17.3	18.0	18.5	18.9
1962	18.2	19.3	20.8	20.9									
	(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, by months												
1956	30.3	---	---	---	---	28.8	26.7	25.4	24.7	23.5	24.8	27.7	---
1957	26.5	---	---	---	21.9	19.8	17.2	20.4	20.4	18.7	19.5	19.2	---
1958	19.1	---	---	---	24.1	22.2	21.4	22.3	19.7	20.0	19.0	21.1	---
1959	24.2	---	---	---	22.6	25.4	23.6	20.5	21.6	22.2	26.0	31.2	---
1960	28.5	27.2	---	25.2	24.7	23.1	22.2	22.7	23.1	24.6	23.9	25.4	---
1961	23.3	21.4	21.2	19.5	19.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.3	18.0	16.9	17.7
1962	16.[illegible]	17.[illegible]	18.7	19.2									
	(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, by months												
1956	32.8	---	---	---	32.0	28.4	26.6	27.1	27.6	26.4	25.4	26.2	---
1957	---	---	---	---	23.6	20.8	20.1	21.3	21.9	21.6	23.8	26.2	---
1958	23.8	---	---	---	31.5	27.4	25.5	25.5	23.3	24.3	22.9	23.2	---
1959	23.6	---	---	---	23.7	23.3	21.4	21.3	22.6	23.5	27.6	34.5	---
1960	29.1	---	---	29.6	26.7	24.6	22.7	24.0	25.0	27.3	28.2	33.1	---
1961	25.8	25.4	25.0	21.6	21.5	20.8	19.9	20.6	18.4	18.4	20.4	20.8	20.3
1962	18.2	20.3	22.4	23.7									
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, by months												
1956	44.5	54.0	55.8	58.6	63.1	64.2	66.0	53.0	54.1	46.0	44.2	48.6	---
1957	47.9	44.8	45.3	44.3	44.3	43.5	40.5	39.8	39.9	38.1	40.1	40.3	42.4
1958	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.2	42.5	43.0	41.9	41.0	40.6	41.6	40.5	40.8	40.9
1959	43.8	45.2	39.5	40.2	47.4	53.6	53.2	49.5	51.4	48.4	48.2	48.2	47.4
1960	47.1	46.0	47.1	48.4	48.2	46.6	43.7	41.9	42.5	41.8	42.1	41.2	44.7
1961	40.7	40.1	39.1	38.0	37.8	35.9	35.0	36.0	35.7	35.2	34.3	34.4	36.8
1962	35.2	37.3	38.1	38.7									
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, by months												
1956	50.5	50.4	51.0	52.3	54.3	51.9	46.6	45.2	44.1	44.3	43.3	43.7	48.1
1957	41.5	39.6	42.5	---	44.0	---	---	37.7	38.1	38.7	41.7	44.7	33.5
1958	43.5	44.6	48.6	---	---	47.8	42.0	42.0	40.3	41.1	40.6	39.6	---
1959	40.1	40.6	48.6	---	38.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	36.9	38.9	43.0	49.2	---
1960	49.2	49.0	49.6	51.0	48.0	42.4	38.6	39.2	40.3	42.8	43.9	46.6	45.0
1961	45.2	44.1	43.6	39.5	38.0	34.9	33.1	34.8	32.8	33.5	34.2	33.8	37.3
1962	33.4	35.2	35.9	36.7									
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, by months												
1956	29.5	32.5	32.0	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.4	26.6	25.1	26.0	25.8	26.9	---
1957	25.5	26.2	25.8	26.0	24.3	23.0	22.9	23.7	23.2	23.8	26.7	27.4	---
1958	24.9	28.6	30.8	29.3	29.6	27.4	24.4	25.0	24.3	25.5	25.7	24.3	---
1959	23.4	25.4	23.2	21.5	22.2	22.6	20.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	26.0	28.8	---
1960	24.8	30.0	28.2	27.8	27.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.0	28.2	26.4	25.3	26.1
1961	23.2	24.1	23.2	21.6	21.1	19.3	18.1	18.8	17.8	16.5	19.0	18.6	20.1
1962	---	---	23.6	23.6									
	(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, by months												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.9	24.6	23.9	24.6	---	---
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.6	20.6	20.5	19.3	21.0	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	21.6	21.5	20.2	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	24.5	20.7	23.0	22.4	25.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.1	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.1	17.2	14.6	14.3	14.4	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---									
	(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, by months												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.7	26.6	27.6	27.1	---	---
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.5	26.1	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.8	27.7	25.2	26.2	24.0	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	22.7	21.7	22.0	23.0	23.9	26.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.4	26.4	28.5	29.0	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	19.3	16.3	16.2	16.4	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---									

*Simple average; weighted average for earlier years.

Table 20.--Poultry sold compared with poultry slaughtered under Federal inspection, by classes, with comparisons, 1959-61

Item	Unit	Turkeys			Broilers 1/			Farm chickens 2/		
		1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Liveweight:										
Sold	Mil. lb.	1,432	1,471	1,886	5,763	6,017	6,836	1,087	898	947
Federally inspected										
Quantity	do.	1,104	1,190	1,581	4,679	5,137	5,924	553	535	579
As a percentage of sales	Pct.	77	81	84	81	85	87	51	60	61
Condemned as a percentage of quantity inspected:										
Ante Mortem	do.	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Post Mortem	do.	.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.7
Total	do.	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.0
Ready-to-cook weight:										
Certified:										
Total	Mil. lb.	883	948	1,256	3,431	3,699	4,287	393	372	398
Percentage yield from liveweight inspected:	Pct.	80.0	79.7	79.5	73.3	72.0	72.4	71.1	69.6	68.8

1/ Sales are total commercial broilers; quantities Federally inspected are young chickens.
2/ Sales are farm chickens; quantities Federally inspected are mature chickens.

Table 21.--Indicators of the number of turkey breeding hens on farms, 1960-62

Item	Unit	Year ending		
		1960	1961	1962
Breeder hens on farms, January 1:				
Reported	Thou.	3,327	4,392	3,828
Change from year earlier	do.	-335	+1,015	-514
Turkeys tested, July-April				
Reported	do.	3,332	4,476	4,003
Change from a year earlier	do.	-470	+1,144	-473
Breeding stock lost as a percentage of breeders on hand, January 1	Pct.	5.4	5.3	5.1
Old turkeys slaughtered under Federal inspection January 3-May 9				
Reported	Thou.	---	790	494
Change from year earlier	do.	---	---	-296

Table 22.--Broiler prices per pound, selected areas, January 1955 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live												
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	16.4	17.6	16.6	14.9	14.0	12.8	12.4	12.7	11 8	11.8	12.4	15.2	13.9
1962	16.0	16.6	16.3	14.8									
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/												
1955	25.2	26.4	30.0	31.7	25.2	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.9	20.7	18.7	19.5	
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4	
1957	18.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	21.8	22.3	22.0	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.0	
1958	18.6	21.0	22.2	19.3	21.8	22.2	20.2	18.6	16.3	15.8	16.9	15.0	
1959	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9	
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.9	17.8	15.8	
1961	17.4	19.3	17.5	15.9	15.2	12.8	14.0	13.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	15.2	
1962	16.7	18.0	18.2	15.8									
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/												
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	26.0	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7	
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1	
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	16.1	
1958	17.1	19.0	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2	
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2	
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.7	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.6	
1961	15.4	16.7	16.0	15.0	13.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	10.6	10.6	14.0	13.8	
1962	16.1	17.7	17.0	15.4									
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/												
1955	25.2	26.4	31.5	30.0	29.5	29.5	28.1	29.0	27.4	22.4	21.2	19.8	
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5	
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.0	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0	
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4	
1960	18.0	18.7	20.4	20.2	19.0	18.9	19.3	18.5	17.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	
1961	17.5	18.8	16.0	17.5	14.9	13.8	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.1	13.4	16.1	
1962	17.9	18.2	17.6	16.1									
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price 3/												
1955	38.7	40.0	45.9	44.7	43.1	42.9	41.5	42.3	39.3	34.8	34.0	32.0	
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8	
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4	
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3	
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9	
1960	28.8	29.9	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.6	28.2	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	
1961	27.9	29.4	28.2	25.8	25.8	24.1	22.0	22.6	21.5	21.7	22.2	26.1	
1962	28.0	28.8	27.8	25.8									
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price 4/												
1955	43.8	43.7	48.3	46.7	44.2	45.2	44.6	45.2	43.0	36.6	36.3	36.3	
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3	
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5	
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9	
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.2	30.8	
1960	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.7	29.9	28.6	27.9	28.0	26.6	
1961	29.9	31.0	29.3	27.1	25.8	24.0	23.7	24.7	23.4	23.8	23.4	27.7	
1962	29.7	30.4	29.4	26.6									

1/ First full week of month. 2/ 2¼ pounds and over. 3/ 1¼ - 3¼ pounds. 4/ 2-3pounds prior to 1959; 1959, 2-3¼ pounds ("mostly" price).

Table 23.--Gross income from poultry eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Value of sales and consumption on farms										
	Eggs		Farm chickens		Broilers in specialized enterprises (value of production) 2/	Turkeys		Other poultry and turkey hatching eggs	Totals		
	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales	Consumption on farms 3/		Sales 4/	Consumption on farms 1/ 4/	Gross income 5/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1940	468	115	196	90	72	77	3	17	828	208	1,036
1941	663	144	261	107	103	98	3	21	1,144	256	1,400
1942	1,018	179	384	127	155	144	3	29	1,726	312	2,038
1943	1,446	222	688	164	238	158	4	48	2,574	394	2,968
1944	1,365	206	627	153	235	196	4	48	2,467	366	2,833
1945	1,518	233	677	175	327	241	4	58	2,816	417	3,233
1946	1,508	235	639	175	289	269	4	54	2,754	419	3,173
1947	1,813	265	568	159	302	232	4	47	2,957	432	3,389
1948	1,884	261	543	168	405	257	5	50	3,134	439	3,573
1949	1,857	246	497	147	443	263	4	55	3,110	401	3,511
1950	1,579	194	413	124	533	266	4	52	2,839	326	3,165
1951	2,062	235	447	133	689	347	4	63	3,605	377	3,982
1952	1,801	201	362	111	756	352	4	62	3,330	319	3,649
1953	2,073	216	350	103	786	336	4	60	3,602	326	3,928
1954	1,627	168	253	80	747	331	4	58	3,013	254	3,267
1955	1,777	177	225	81	844	326	3	55	3,224	265	3,489
1956	1,734	169	185	73	838	339	3	61	3,254	248	3,502
1957	1,682	144	138	57	886	316	3	56	3,076	207	3,283
1958	1,833	145	145	55	1,002	320	3	56	3,353	206	3,559
1959	1,545	111	120	38	925	343	2	53	2,983	153	3,136
1960	1,731	111	110	36	1,014	373	-	56	3,281	149	3,430
1961 6/	1,725	98	96	28	947	356	-	56	3,178	129	3,306

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers. 2/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production. 3/ Included with sales beginning in 1960. 4/ Eggs, farm chickens, turkeys and other poultry. 5/ Value of sales plus home consumption. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 24.--Eggs: Production, total and per bird, and disposition, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1	Eggs produced		Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Average price, per dozen	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Total	Per layer on hand during year				
	Mil.	Bil.	No.	Bil.	Bil.	Ct.	Mil. dol.
1920	341	29.7		21.6	7.1	43.5	1,039
1921	332	30.8		22.4	7.3	28.3	700
1922	354	33.0		24.3	7.6	25.0	664
1923	372	35.0		26.4	7.5	26.5	748
1924	390	34.6		26.3	7.2	26.7	741
1925	391	35.0	112	26.9	7.1	30.4	857
1926	394	37.2	118	28.8	7.4	28.9	870
1927	415	38.6	117	30.0	7.6	25.1	782
1928	427	38.7	119	30.3	7.4	28.1	877
1929	404	37.9	119	29.8	7.1	29.8	912
1930	420	39.1	121	30.6	7.5	23.7	751
1931	402	38.5	127	29.6	8.0	17.6	546
1932	386	36.3	121	27.4	8.0	14.2	412
1933	391	35.5	118	26.7	7.9	13.8	394
1934	385	34.4	118	26.3	7.4	17.0	474
1935	350	33.6	122	25.7	7.2	23.4	636
1936	363	34.5	121	26.4	7.4	21.8	611
1937	380	37.6	130	29.2	7.9	21.3	652
1938	353	37.4	135	28.6	8.2	20.3	617
1939	376	38.8	134	30.1	8.2	17.4	551
1940	393	39.7	134	31.2	8.0	18.0	582
1941	381	41.9	139	33.8	7.7	23.5	808
1942	428	48.6	142	40.8	7.4	30.0	1,197
1943	489	54.5	142	46.7	7.3	37.1	1,668
1944	524	58.5	148	50.5	7.7	32.5	1,571
1945	474	56.2	152	48.4	7.5	37.7	1,751
1946	473	56.0	156	48.1	7.6	37.6	1,743
1947	431	55.4	160	48.0	7.1	45.3	2,078
1948	418	54.9	166	47.9	6.8	47.2	2,145
1949	399	56.2	170	49.3	6.7	45.2	2,103
1950	424	59.0	174	52.2	6.6	36.3	1,773
1951	399	58.1	177	51.9	6.1	47.7	2,298
1952	397	58.1	181	52.0	5.9	41.6	2,002
1953	373	57.9	186	52.2	5.6	47.7	2,289
1954	371	58.9	188	53.3	5.5	36.6	1,795
1955	369	59.5	192	54.0	5.5	39.5	1,955
1956	361	61.1	197	55.9	5.2	39.3	2,003
1957	370	61.0	199	56.2	4.9	35.9	1,826
1958	356	61.6	202	57.1	4.5	38.5	1,978
1959	367	63.3	207	59.1	4.3	31.4	1,656
1960	352	61.5	209	57.7	3.8	36.0	1,842
1961	343	61.8	210	58.5	3.4	35.4	1,823
1962	347						

1/ Preliminary.

Table 25.--Chickens (excluding commercial broilers): Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and slaughtered, United States, 1930 to date

Year	Number on farms, January 1					Number raised	Number slaughtered 1/		
	Hens	Pullets		Other	Total		Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total
		Of laying age	Not yet of laying age						
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1930	167	253		48	468	777	489	244	733
1931	158	198	46	48	450	709	429	231	660
1932	156	185	44	51	437	736	418	247	665
1933	154	192	45	54	445	750	441	254	696
1934	147	196	42	49	434	644	403	219	622
1935	139	172	40	40	390	658	365	219	584
1936	136	186	40	41	403	715	395	235	630
1937	130	210	39	44	424	601	352	215	567
1938	138	173	42	37	390	651	326	228	554
1939	134	194	48	42	419	697	377	225	601
1940	139	202	51	46	438	634	370	201	571
1941	141	192	48	42	423	745	412	198	610
1942	150	221	57	49	477	844	493	194	687
1943	170	255	63	53	542	1,001	683	191	874
1944	174	282	67	59	582	832	612	179	791
1945	172	254	47	43	516	890	609	183	792
1946	151	269	53	50	523	738	529	173	702
1947	150	244	37	36	467	719	491	162	653
1948	140	243	35	32	450	615	402	153	555
1949	141	227	31	31	431	705	441	156	597
1950	137	255	32	33	457	620	409	152	561
1951	141	229	29	32	431	623	398	146	544
1952	136	231	30	29	427	561	363	138	502
1953	135	215	23	25	398	548	337	129	465
1954	116	231	24	26	397	540	332	129	461
1955	111	233	25	22	391	459	260	121	382
1956	122	212	27	23	384	471	254	124	378
1957	120	218	32	22	391	394	211	116	327
1958	129	195	32	19	374	421	221	110	332
1959	121	209	37	20	387	386	233	96	329
1960	127	193	32	18	369	332	188	83	272
1961 2/	133	175	34	18	361	345	199	78	277
1962 2/	129	181	37	18	365				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in opening and closing inventories and (b) death losses. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 20.--Farm chickens: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight, per bird			Slaughter, live weight 1/			Weighted annual average price received, per pound, live	Value of -	
	Sold	Consumed	All	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total		Sales	Sales plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1930	3.7	3.3	3.6	1,815	809	2,624	18.4	333	479
1931	3.8	3.4	3.7	1,634	782	2,416	15.8	258	378
1932	3.9	3.4	3.7	1,616	840	2,457	11.7	190	284
1933	3.8	3.4	3.7	1,696	866	2,562	9.5	160	239
1934	3.8	3.3	3.7	1,545	732	2,276	11.1	171	252
1935	3.9	3.4	3.7	1,414	745	2,159	14.9	211	319
1936	3.9	3.4	3.7	1,536	798	2,333	15.0	230	348
1937	4.0	3.5	3.8	1,417	752	2,170	16.0	227	343
1938	3.9	3.5	3.7	1,282	787	2,069	14.8	189	300
1939	3.9	3.5	3.8	1,481	779	2,261	13.2	195	296
1940	4.1	3.5	3.9	1,508	712	2,220	13.0	196	286
1941	4.1	3.5	3.7	1,673	699	2,372	15.6	261	368
1942	4.2	3.6	4.0	2,046	689	2,736	18.7	384	510
1943	4.2	3.6	4.0	2,836	678	3,514	24.3	688	852
1944	4.3	3.6	4.2	2,645	644	3,289	23.7	627	779
1945	4.3	3.7	4.1	2,616	669	3,285	25.9	677	852
1946	4.4	3.7	4.2	2,318	638	2,956	27.6	639	814
1947	4.4	3.7	4.2	2,144	598	2,742	26.5	568	727
1948	4.5	3.7	4.3	1,304	568	2,372	30.1	543	711
1949	4.4	3.7	4.2	1,954	575	2,529	25.4	497	643
1950	4.5	3.7	4.3	1,859	565	2,424	22.2	413	538
1951	4.5	3.7	4.2	1,791	538	2,330	25.0	447	580
1952	4.5	3.7	4.3	1,637	510	2,147	22.1	362	473
1953	4.7	3.7	4.4	1,582	470	2,052	16.8	350	452
1954	4.5	3.6	4.3	1,508	467	1,975	16.8	253	333
1955	4.7	3.6	4.3	1,215	442	1,656	18.6	226	307
1956	4.6	3.6	4.2	1,157	448	1,605	16.0	185	258
1957	4.8	3.6	4.3	1,006	414	1,420	13.7	138	195
1958	4.7	3.6	4.3	1,037	397	1,435	14.0	145	200
1959	4.7	3.6	4.3	1,087	343	1,429	11.0	120	157
1960 2/	4.8	3.6	4.4	898	298	1,196	12.2	110	145
1961 3/	4.8	3.6	4.4	947	277	1,224	10.1	96	123

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 27.--Farm chickens: Number raised, sold, and value, by States and divisions, 1961 1/

State and division	Number raised	Slaughtered				Average price received, per pound, live	Value of sales plus home consumption
		Sold		Consumed on farms where produced			
		Number	Live weight	Number	Live weight		
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
Maine	5,794	4,975	26,865	123	627	12.9	3,547
New Hampshire	2,412	2,143	11,599	51	280	12.5	1,485
Vermont	910	681	3,677	100	540	13.5	569
Massachusetts	3,360	3,038	16,405	97	475	12.8	2,161
Rhode Island	433	386	2,046	16	88	13.0	277
Connecticut	3,749	3,153	16,711	99	505	13.3	2,290
New York	7,475	5,074	24,863	812	3,816	13.6	3,900
New Jersey	7,609	6,200	28,520	252	1,134	13.9	4,122
Pennsylvania	16,170	11,659	59,461	1,428	6,854	14.6	9,682
North Atlantic	47,912	37,314	190,147	2,978	14,319	13.7	28,033
Ohio	10,405	6,187	30,316	2,088	9,187	11.2	4,424
Indiana	14,005	9,440	43,424	2,069	8,069	10.4	5,355
Illinois	10,929	6,891	31,699	2,785	11,140	8.6	3,684
Michigan	6,274	3,745	17,976	1,357	6,242	9.3	2,253
Wisconsin	7,612	4,084	19,195	2,046	8,798	9.6	2,688
East North Central	49,225	30,347	142,610	10,345	43,436	9.9	18,404
Minnesota	17,884	12,974	55,788	2,864	11,742	6.5	4,389
Iowa	26,308	18,560	81,664	4,418	18,114	6.1	6,087
Missouri	11,984	5,618	28,652	4,103	13,540	8.7	3,671
North Dakota	3,584	1,875	8,250	1,209	4,836	5.7	746
South Dakota	8,329	4,878	21,951	1,576	5,989	5.9	1,648
Nebraska	10,077	5,639	25,376	2,780	10,008	5.9	2,087
Kansas	8,682	4,718	20,759	2,776	9,438	7.0	2,114
West North Central	86,848	54,262	242,440	19,726	73,667	6.5	20,742
Delaware	1,055	787	3,935	100	400	12.4	538
Maryland	1,923	1,094	5,470	556	2,168	12.5	955
Virginia	6,412	2,588	14,493	2,543	8,646	11.5	2,661
West Virginia	1,890	688	3,715	814	3,256	12.7	886
North Carolina	14,515	6,594	38,245	5,175	17,078	12.9	7,137
South Carolina	7,807	3,880	19,012	2,455	7,856	13.9	3,735
Georgia	13,554	6,707	36,218	2,899	9,277	12.2	5,551
Florida	5,391	3,119	14,347	626	1,878	9.9	1,606
South Atlantic	52,547	25,457	135,435	15,168	50,559	12.4	23,069
Kentucky	6,647	1,859	9,667	3,757	12,022	10.6	2,299
Tennessee	6,426	2,304	12,211	3,014	9,343	10.8	2,328
Alabama	9,627	4,046	20,635	3,002	9,306	11.9	3,563
Mississippi	7,510	2,035	10,582	3,110	9,641	11.4	2,305
Arkansas	6,996	2,158	11,222	2,378	7,372	11.0	2,045
Louisiana	4,252	1,531	7,808	2,184	7,207	14.6	2,192
Oklahoma	3,773	888	4,440	2,262	7,012	8.9	1,019
Texas	15,547	7,347	36,000	5,191	15,573	9.6	4,951
South Central	60,778	22,168	112,565	24,898	77,476	10.9	20,702
Montana	1,804	898	3,772	621	2,360	12.6	772
Idaho	1,708	933	4,105	481	1,732	9.4	549
Wyoming	317	38	171	198	713	13.3	118
Colorado	1,409	315	1,449	635	2,286	12.4	463
New Mexico	737	235	1,010	292	934	10.3	200
Arizona	956	697	2,997	72	223	10.4	335
Utah	1,384	927	3,801	195	644	7.3	324
Nevada	99	36	151	47	160	8.1	25
Washington	4,232	2,509	11,792	691	2,695	8.4	1,217
Oregon	3,046	2,098	9,231	573	2,235	8.0	917
California	32,096	20,418	85,756	967	3,481	8.5	7,585
Western	47,788	29,104	124,235	4,772	17,463	8.7	12,505
United States	345,098	198,652	947,432	77,887	276,920	10.1	123,455

1/ Preliminary.

Table 28.--Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1934 to date

Year	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Cents	Million dollars
1934	34	97	2.8	19.3	19
1935	43	123	2.9	20.0	25
1936	53	152	2.9	20.6	31
1937	68	196	2.9	21.4	42
1938	82	239	2.9	19.0	46
1939	106	306	2.9	17.0	52
1940	143	413	2.9	17.3	72
1941	192	559	2.9	18.4	103
1942	228	674	3.0	22.9	155
1943	285	833	2.9	28.6	238
1944	274	818	3.0	28.8	235
1945	366	1,107	3.0	29.5	327
1946	293	884	3.0	32.7	289
1947	310	936	3.0	32.3	302
1948	371	1,127	3.0	36.0	405
1949	513	1,570	3.1	28.2	443
1950	631	1,945	3.1	27.4	533
1951	789	2,415	3.1	28.5	689
1952	861	2,624	3.0	28.8	756
1953	947	2,904	3.1	27.1	786
1954	1,048	3,236	3.1	23.1	747
1955	1,092	3,350	3.1	25.2	844
1956	1,344	4,270	3.2	19.6	838
1957	1,448	4,683	3.2	18.9	886
1958	1,660	5,431	3.3	18.5	1,002
1959	1,737	5,763	3.3	16.1	925
1960	1,795	6,017	3.3	16.9	1,014
1961 1/	1,992	6,836	3.4	13.9	947

1/ Preliminary.

Table 29.--Commercial broilers: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, by States and divisions, 1961 1/

State and division	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Live weight			
	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
Maine	58,480	228,072	3.9	15.9	36,263
New Hampshire	5,560	21,129	3.8	15.1	3,190
Vermont	583	2,274	3.9	15.3	348
Massachusetts	8,075	33,108	4.1	15.2	5,032
Rhode Island	1,472	5,446	3.7	15.3	833
Connecticut	19,966	71,878	3.6	15.7	11,285
New York	8,469	37,264	4.4	17.9	6,670
New Jersey	4,700	24,440	5.2	23.6	5,768
Pennsylvania	38,849	147,626	3.8	16.9	24,949
North Atlantic	146,154	571,236	3.9	16.5	94,338
Ohio	13,456	49,787	3.7	14.3	7,120
Indiana	38,472	130,805	3.4	13.5	17,659
Illinois	5,144	17,490	3.4	14.4	2,519
Michigan	3,100	15,500	5.0	18.2	2,821
Wisconsin	20,459	75,698	3.7	15.0	11,355
East North Central	80,631	289,280	3.6	14.3	41,474
Minnesota	11,583	40,540	3.5	16.5	6,689
Iowa	2,888	12,707	4.4	14.2	1,804
Missouri	42,600	136,320	3.2	13.8	18,812
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	1,892	5,865	3.1	15.5	909
Kansas	1,702	5,617	3.3	15.9	893
West North Central	60,665	201,049	3.3	14.5	29,107
Delaware	89,516	331,209	3.7	14.9	49,350
Maryland	106,924	395,619	3.7	14.9	58,947
Virginia	52,331	162,226	3.1	14.0	22,712
West Virginia	23,126	78,628	3.4	14.1	11,087
North Carolina	186,354	633,604	3.4	13.0	82,369
South Carolina	20,100	68,340	3.4	13.5	9,226
Georgia	348,200	1,183,880	3.4	13.2	156,272
Florida	12,222	39,110	3.2	13.5	5,280
South Atlantic	838,773	2,892,616	3.4	13.7	395,243
Kentucky	16,850	58,975	3.5	13.7	8,080
Tennessee	33,007	112,224	3.4	13.4	15,038
Alabama	198,036	673,322	3.4	13.0	87,532
Mississippi	135,791	448,110	3.3	12.9	57,806
Arkansas	229,104	733,133	3.2	12.9	94,574
Louisiana	24,959	82,365	3.3	13.1	10,790
Oklahoma	7,047	22,550	3.2	13.3	2,999
Texas	123,121	406,299	3.3	13.6	55,257
South Central	767,915	2,536,978	3.3	13.1	332,076
Montana	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	4,312	13,798	3.2	16.8	2,318
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	828	2,732	3.3	15.4	421
New Mexico	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	499	1,697	3.4	18.8	319
Utah	2,104	7,364	3.5	17.7	1,303
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	15,970	54,298	3.4	16.6	9,013
Oregon	11,619	39,505	3.4	16.6	6,558
California	62,673	225,623	3.6	15.4	34,746
Western	98,005	345,017	3.5	15.8	54,678
United States	1,992,143	6,836,176	3.4	13.9	946,916

1/ Preliminary.

Table 30.--Turkeys: Production, price and gross income, 1930-61

Year	Raised			Slaughtered 1/						Price per pound	Gross Income
					Liveweight						
					Average per bird						
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Number	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	Total		
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Mil. dol.
1930			17,419	17,703				13.4	237	20.2	48
1931			18,249	17,295				13.6	235	19.3	45
1932			22,333	21,058				13.8	290	12.8	37
1933			23,241	23,356				14.0	327	11.6	38
1934			21,702	22,120				14.1	311	15.1	47
1935			20,821	20,255				14.5	294	20.1	59
1936			27,981	27,015				14.7	396	15.6	62
1937			25,755	25,653	11.9	17.7		14.8	380	18.1	69
1938			26,887	26,154	11.9	17.9		14.9	389	17.5	68
1939			33,587	31,121	11.9	17.9		14.9	463	15.7	72
1940			33,791	34,735	12.0	18.1		15.1	524	15.2	80
1941			32,607	31,907	12.6	19.2		15.9	506	19.9	101
1942			32,504	32,927	12.9	19.7		16.3	536	27.5	147
1943			31,803	30,650	12.8	19.6		16.2	496	32.7	162
1944			35,132	34,912	13.0	20.7		16.8	587	33.9	199
1945			42,900	41,690	13.5	21.4		17.4	727	33.7	245
1946			40,142	41,729	13.9	22.2		18.0	752	36.3	273
1947			33,975	35,613	13.8	22.5		18.1	646	36.5	236
1948			31,541	30,683	14.0	22.6		18.3	561	46.8	263
1949			41,266	40,517	14.2	23.3		18.8	760	35.2	267
1950	39,066	5,327	44,393	44,221	14.1	23.0		18.6	820	32.9	270
1951	42,105	11,193	53,298	52,367	13.6	22.2		17.9	938	37.5	351
1952	44,252	18,075	62,327	62,756	14.3	23.7	7.6	16.9	1,060	33.6	356
1953	43,382	16,440	59,822	59,756	14.5	24.3	8.0	17.0	1,011	33.7	340
1954	48,539	19,154	67,693	67,546	14.4	24.1	8.2	17.2	1,161	28.8	334
1955	48,827	16,832	65,659	65,451	14.4	24.5	8.3	16.7	1,090	30.2	329
1956	63,070	13,707	76,777	75,678	14.3	24.2	8.4	16.6	1,259	27.2	342
1957	68,094	13,353	81,447	81,448	14.3	24.0	8.3	16.7	1,360	23.4	319
1958	67,204	12,348	79,552	78,840	14.3	24.1	8.4	17.1	1,348	23.9	322
1959	68,655	15,838	84,493	84,766	14.3	24.4	8.4	17.0	1,440	23.9	345
1960	74,375	10,349	84,724	83,401	14.5	24.8	8.7	17.6	1,471	25.4	373
1961 2/	95,400	12,731	108,131	108,297	14.5	24.4	8.7	17.4	1,885	18.9	356

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 31.--Turkeys: Production, price and gross income, by State and divisions, 1961

State and division	Raised			Slaughtered 1/						Price per pound	Gross income
					Liveweight						
					Average per bird						
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Number	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	Total		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars
Me.	58	0	58	60	15.0	23.0	9.0	18.9	1,134	26.8	304
N. H.	89	0	89	83	14.5	23.0	8.5	18.6	1,544	25.3	391
Vt.	38	0	38	39	14.5	23.0	9.0	18.6	725	26.8	194
Mass	500	7	507	515	15.4	23.4	9.0	18.6	9,579	28.7	2,749
R. I.	25	0	25	26	16.0	24.0	---	20.2	525	29.5	155
Conn.	251	27	278	274	15.0	23.3	9.0	19.0	5,206	30.1	1,567
N. Y.	699	74	773	770	15.5	24.1	9.5	19.3	14,861	28.1	4,176
N. J.	166	14	180	170	15.7	24.0	8.5	19.5	3,315	27.9	925
Pa.	1,441	212	1,653	1,649	14.5	23.7	9.3	18.3	30,177	26.9	8,118
N. Atl.	3,267	334	3,601	3,586	15.0	23.7	9.3	18.7	67,066	27.7	18,579
Ohio	2,545	1,089	3,634	3,643	15.1	24.2	8.7	16.8	61,202	19.0	11,628
Ind.	3,724	357	4,081	4,087	15.4	24.4	9.0	18.8	76,836	18.3	14,061
Ill.	1,163	183	1,346	1,341	15.5	24.6	8.4	19.2	25,747	19.1	4,918
Mich.	1,267	147	1,414	1,424	15.3	25.1	8.5	19.3	27,483	18.8	5,167
Wis.	6,177	43	6,220	6,201	14.5	24.0	9.4	14.3	88,674	18.6	16,493
E. N. Cent.	14,876	1,819	16,695	16,696	15.1	24.3	9.2	16.8	279,942	18.7	52,267
Minn.	16,678	1,939	18,617	18,706	14.0	23.9	8.9	15.4	288,072	17.6	50,701
Iowa	8,880	956	9,836	9,865	13.9	24.2	8.2	17.7	174,610	16.8	29,334
Mo.	4,764	935	5,699	5,718	14.7	24.5	8.5	18.2	104,068	15.8	16,443
N. Dak.	1,225	7	1,232	1,220	14.0	24.0	8.5	18.9	23,058	17.8	4,104
S. Dak.	752	311	1,063	1,064	13.6	22.7	8.6	14.6	15,534	18.1	2,812
Nebr.	1,420	57	1,477	1,483	14.9	25.3	8.4	19.6	29,067	16.8	4,883
Kans.	1,125	59	1,184	1,185	15.4	24.8	8.5	18.1	21,448	17.5	3,753
W. N. Cent.	34,844	4,264	39,108	39,241	14.1	24.2	8.7	16.7	655,857	17.1	112,030
Del.	132	114	246	246	14.4	21.4	8.9	15.9	3,911	20.9	817
Md.	165	14	179	177	15.3	22.7	8.5	18.4	3,257	19.7	642
Va.	1,749	3,603	5,352	5,371	13.8	20.1	8.2	10.9	58,544	18.7	10,948
W. Va.	340	607	947	946	13.7	20.7	9.0	12.3	11,636	19.5	2,269
N. C.	2,754	16	2,770	2,800	14.5	24.0	9.5	18.8	52,640	22.7	11,949
S. C.	882	24	906	908	14.9	23.9	9.5	19.2	17,434	21.6	3,766
Ga.	556	114	670	655	14.7	25.0	8.5	18.4	12,052	23.0	2,772
Fla.	70	180	250	249	12.4	19.3	8.3	12.9	3,212	25.7	825
S. Atl.	6,648	4,672	11,320	11,352	14.3	22.7	8.4	14.3	162,686	20.9	33,988
Ky.	761	3	764	767	14.5	23.5	9.0	18.9	14,496	18.7	2,711
Tenn.	138	1	139	141	14.5	23.4	8.5	19.0	2,679	21.2	568
Ala.	311	19	330	376	14.8	24.0	8.5	19.1	7,182	21.9	1,573
Miss.	146	4	150	158	14.9	23.7	8.5	19.2	3,034	20.9	634
Ark.	2,831	351	3,182	3,197	15.3	24.1	8.2	18.2	58,185	18.8	10,939
La.	58	5	63	64	15.2	22.9	8.0	18.9	1,210	24.0	290
Okla.	1,557	100	1,657	1,690	15.2	24.9	9.0	19.9	33,631	18.1	6,087
Tex.	4,650	150	4,800	4,909	14.9	24.4	8.0	19.0	93,271	19.6	18,281
S. Cent	10,452	633	11,085	11,302	15.0	24.3	8.2	18.9	213,688	19.2	41,083
Mont.	15	1	16	16	14.0	22.7	---	18.9	302	22.0	66
Idaho	245	15	260	253	13.5	21.9	8.0	17.3	4,377	20.8	910
Wyo.	8	3	11	12	13.6	20.2	---	17.2	206	21.8	45
Colo.	1,973	24	1,997	1,992	15.0	24.4	9.0	19.6	39,043	22.7	8,863
N. Mex.	34	4	38	44	13.6	23.1	---	18.3	805	19.4	156
Ariz.	107	0	107	111	15.0	25.5	9.0	19.9	2,209	22.2	490
Utah	3,669	168	3,837	3,891	14.9	25.8	8.9	20.0	77,820	18.2	14,163
Nev.	1	0	1	1	14.0	26.0	---	20.0	20	18.0	4
Wash.	478	10	488	490	15.0	25.5	9.0	19.8	9,702	18.4	1,785
Oreg.	1,589	213	1,802	1,834	14.7	24.3	8.0	18.8	34,479	19.2	6,620
Calif.	17,194	571	17,765	17,476	14.3	25.4	8.2	19.3	337,287	19.4	65,434
West.	25,313	1,009	26,322	26,120	14.4	25.3	8.3	19.4	506,250	19.5	98,536
U. S.	95,400	12,731	108,131	108,297	14.5	24.4	8.7	17.4	1,885,489	18.9	356,483

1/ Sold plus consumed on farms where produced.

Table 32.--Summaries of operations on account-keeping egg farms, 3 California counties, 1958-61

County	Net farm income per layer 1/			
	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sonoma	2.69	1.42	2.07	1.49
Orange	---	1.22	2.21	1.99
San Luis Obispo	2.17	.52	1.69	---
	Management income per layer 2/			
	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sonoma	1.45	0.27	1.08	0.68
Orange	---	.18	1.39	1.31
San Luis Obispo	.48	-.98	.41	---
	Average number of layers per farm			
	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Sonoma	3.0	4.0	4.6	6.7
Orange	---	7.0	9.3	9.6
San Luis Obispo	3.6	4.4	4.4	---

1/ Before payment of or allowance for interest, and without allowance for unpaid family labor or proprietor's labor. 2/ After allowance for the items in the preceding footnote, including labor at $1.50 per hour.

Table 33.--Production, income, expense, and related items for a representative commercial family-operated poultry farm, New Jersey, 1945-49 average, and selected years, 1950-61 1/

Item	Unit	1945-49 average	1950	1952	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 4/
Average number of layers in flock	Number	2,609	3,478	3,421	3,635	3,744	3,965	3,908	4,118	4,214	4,193	4,514
Chickens raised	do.	2,380	2,604	2,772	3,077	3,081	3,178	3,035	3,179	2,912	2,771	2,658
Eggs produced per layer	do.	180	185	191	188	189	192	195	194	196	193	194
Labor used	Hours	5,120	5,780	5,750	5,760	5,620	5,640	5,250	5,260	5,080	5,130	5,250
Operator and family labor used	do.	3,760	4,180	4,310	4,490	4,430	4,540	4,250	4,310	4,280	4,330	4,350
Hired labor	do.	1,360	1,600	1,440	1,270	1,190	1,100	1,000	950	800	800	900
Total investment	Dollars	27,100	31,700	37,880	39,570	38,870	40,510	40,830	42,250	43,180	43,140	44,740
Total cash receipts	do.	21,445	25,074	26,677	23,632	26,904	26,852	25,457	27,432	23,342	27,142	27,400
Eggs sold	do.	20,237	24,056	25,516	22,714	25,880	25,953	24,716	26,582	22,677	26,261	26,673
Poultry sold	do.	1,208	1,018	1,161	918	1,024	899	741	850	665	881	727
Total cash expenses	do.	18,136	22,755	25,782	25,974	25,203	25,603	24,915	26,026	25,521	23,729	24,447
Feed	do.	14,261	17,915	20,212	20,262	19,121	19,281	18,779	19,684	19,396	17,661	18,323
Other	do.	3,875	4,840	5,570	5,712	6,082	6,322	6,136	6,342	6,125	6,068	6,124
Net cash farm income	do.	3,309	2,319	895	-2,342	1,701	1,249	542	1,406	-2,179	3,413	2,953
Non-cash items	do.	731	781	910	937	948	942	940	945	880	952	961
Inventory increase	do.	584	697	931	963	1,211	1,180	980	934	776	793	759
Net farm income	do.	4,624	3,797	2,736	-442	3,860	3,371	2,462	3,285	-523	5,158	4,673
Index numbers (1957-59=100)												
Production per hour of man labor	Percent	50	70	74	70	75	83	94	95	111	106	118
Production per unit of input	do.	85	94	94	94	95	97	99	99	102	100	103
Prices received for products sold	do.	138	122	127	107	118	110	104	107	89	105	98
Prices paid, including wages	do.	103	104	116	111	104	101	101	100	99	93	91
Average egg price, per dozen 2/	Cents	51	45	47	40	44	41	39	40	33	39	37
Egg-feed price ratio 3/	Pounds	11.5	10.6	9.9	8.9	10.7	10.4	10.0	10.3	8.7	11.1	10.7

1/ Revised on the basis of information from the 1959 Census of Agriculture and other data. 2/ These prices for sales at wholesale differ from the mid-month average price for the State, which reflects all methods of sale. 3/ This egg-feed price ratio is based on the data for the representative farm, not the state-wide estimates. 4/ Preliminary.

SOME RECENT TRENDS IN THE TURKEY INDUSTRY

By Herman Bluestone

Since 1955 unusually dynamic changes have been occurring in the turkey industry. A dramatic reduction has occurred in the number of farms and firms engaged in turkey production and marketing. At the same time, firms have become much larger and much more highly integrated. For instance, only about half as many farms raised turkeys in 1959 as in 1954. The number of such farms during this period declined from 170 thousand to only 87 thousand. During the same period, the average number of birds raised per farm increased from 370 to 953.

Accompanying the changes in structure and organization of the industry, have been rapid improvements in technology. All of these developments, taken together, have made it possible to greatly reduce the cost of producing and marketing turkeys. These lower costs have been reflected in lower prices to consumers. These lower prices, in turn, have enhanced the competitive position of turkey in relationship to other high protein foods and have been largely responsible for the great expansion in turkey consumption since 1955.

However, the greater degree of concentration in the turkey industry has made production less responsive, over the short run, to price. Last year's huge increase in output brought about a great decline in prices. As a result, many turkey producers were reported to have been forced out of business. A sizeable number of these producers were quite efficient but lacked the financial resources to withstand such a drastic decline in prices.

Expansion in Turkey Output Occurs Everywhere But on the East Coast

Between 1955 and 1961, the number of turkeys raised in the United States increased from 66 million birds to 108 million. The rate of growth in numbers raised was more rapid in the central part of the nation, particularly in the West North Central States, than for the country as a whole. See table 34. The West had a growth rate somewhat below the U. S. average but in terms of the increase in the actual number of birds raised it was second only to the West North Central Region. The North Atlantic and the South Atlantic were the only regions between 1955 and 1961 that failed to increase turkey production. In the former, output declined 29 percent and in the latter it remained practically unchanged.

As a result of the regional changes, turkey production has become much more concentrated in the central regions. In 1961, 62 percent of all turkeys were raised in the East North Central, the West North Central and the South Central Regions, compared with 50 percent in 1955. During the same period, the proportion of turkeys raised in the West slipped from 25 to 24 percent. But the Atlantic Region's proportional share fell sharply from 25 to 14 percent.

Regional Changes in Turkeys Raised Affected by Different Factors Than for Broilers

Regional changes in turkey production have not generally paralleled changes in broiler production. The expansion in broiler production has occurred mostly in the Southeast. Some of the reasons for this follows. First, climate is a much more important consideration in turkey production than in broiler production. Turkeys, particularly those grown to heavy weights, can't stand hot weather as well as broilers. Turkeys are also more susceptible to disease, especially where the climate is both hot and humid. Both of these conditions exist to a much greater extent in the South Atlantic States than in the central part of the country. This has tended to discourage turkey production in the South Atlantic States.

Second, feed costs make up a larger part of the total cost of producing turkeys than they do in the case of broilers. Thus, the East North Central and West North Central Regions with the lowest feed costs have the greatest comparative advantage in the production of turkeys in relation to the production of broilers.

Third, turkey production is much more seasonal than broiler and egg production. Therefore, it does not lend itself as well to the type of integration which developed in the Southeast. The relative stability of broiler and egg production permitted integrators in the Southeast to achieve economies by utilizing their plants at a relatively high level of capacity the year 'round.

Finally, the number of turkeys raised between 1955-60 in the North Atlantic States declined because the marketing charge has narrowed. Turkey producers in this area traditionally retailed a large proportion of their birds in fresh form. In recent years, frozen turkey has won wider acceptance and this has greatly reduced the premium that used to be paid for locally produced fresh turkey. At the same time, chain stores have come to feature turkey frequently throughout the year as a leader at close to cost. As a result of these developments, returns to producers for marketing turkeys in the North Atlantic States have been greatly lowered.

Per Capita Turkey Consumption Last Year 50 Percent Greater Than in 1955

The per capita consumption of turkey increased from 5.0 pounds in 1955 to 7.5 pounds in 1961, mainly because of declining prices for turkey and, to a lesser extent, because of rising consumer incomes. During this period, prices received by farmers for turkeys declined 37 percent from 30.2 cents per pound to 18.9 cents per pound and per capita disposable income increased 20 percent. About half of the decline in prices and half of the increase in consumption took place between 1960 and 1961. Turkey sales in 1961 were 28 percent greater than in 1960 and prices to producers were down 26 percent.

The price of turkeys and the price of broilers declined sharply and at essentially the same rate between 1947-49 and 1957. (See cover chart.) Since 1957, there has been a greater downtrend in broiler prices than in turkey prices. The lower prices since 1947-49 have been mainly due to cost-cutting improvements in nutrition, genetics, disease control and management. However, last year's drastic price decline in turkeys and broilers far exceeded the reduction that would be expected from gains in technology.

The next issue of the Poultry and Egg Situation is scheduled for release July 31, 1962.

Table 34.--Turkeys raised by regions, 1955-61

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1955	5,086	8,985	17,351	11,269	6,432	16,536	65,659
1956	4,567	10,037	21,603	12,636	8,787	19,147	76,777
1957	4,148	10,990	22,476	13,501	9,212	21,120	81,447
1958	3,645	11,400	23,918	12,015	8,284	20,290	79,552
1959	3,531	13,136	28,679	12,069	7,777	19,301	84,493
1960	3,330	12,614	30,163	9,091	8,326	21,200	84,724
1961	3,601	16,695	39,108	11,320	11,085	26,322	108,131
			Index of change (1955=100)				
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	89.8	111.7	124.5	112.1	136.6	115.8	116.9
1957	81.6	122.3	129.5	119.8	143.2	127.7	124.0
1958	71.7	126.9	137.8	106.6	128.8	122.7	121.2
1959	69.4	146.2	165.3	107.1	120.9	116.7	128.7
1960	65.5	140.4	173.8	80.7	129.4	128.2	129.0
1961	70.8	185.8	225.4	100.5	172.3	159.2	164.7
			Percentage of United States				
1955	7.7	13.7	26.4	17.2	9.8	25.2	100.0
1956	6.0	13.1	28.1	16.5	11.4	24.9	100.0
1957	5.1	13.5	27.6	16.6	11.3	25.9	100.0
1958	4.6	14.3	30.1	15.1	10.4	25.5	100.0
1959	4.2	15.5	34.0	14.3	9.2	22.8	100.0
1960	4.0	14.9	35.6	10.7	9.8	25.0	100.0
1961	3.3	15.4	36.2	10.5	10.3	24.3	100.0

Table 35.--Per capita consumption of turkey, turkey prices and disposable income, 1955-61

Year	Per capita consumption of turkey	Price received by farmers for turkeys per pound, weighted annual average	Per capita disposable income
	Pounds	Cents	Dollars
1955	5.0	30.2	1,660
1956	5.2	27.2	1,742
1957	5.9	23.4	1,804
1958	5.9	23.9	1,826
1959	6.3	23.9	1,906
1960	6.2	25.4	1/1,947
1961	7.5	18.9	1/1,987
		Index of change (1955=100)	
1955	100	100	100
1956	104	90	105
1957	118	77	109
1958	118	79	110
1959	126	79	115
1960	124	84	117
1961	150	63	120

1/ Includes Hawaii and Alaska.

Table 36.--Turkeys: Slaughter, price and gross income, United States, 1955-61

Year	As reported			Index of change (1955=100)		
	Slaughter 1/	Average price received by farmers	Gross income	Slaughter 1/	Average price received by farmers	Gross income
	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Mil. dol.			
1955	1,090	30.2	329	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	1,259	27.2	342	115.5	90.1	104.0
1957	1,360	23.4	319	124.8	77.5	97.0
1958	1,348	23.9	322	123.7	79.1	97.9
1959	1,440	23.9	345	132.1	79.1	104.9
1960	1,471	25.4	373	135.0	84.1	113.4
1961	1,885	18.9	356	172.9	62.6	108.2

1/ Sold plus consumed on farms where produced.

Table 37.--Number and size of farms producing turkeys, United States, 1950, 1954 and 1959, with comparisons 1/

Item	Number 1950	1954			1959		
		Number	Change from 1950		Number	Change from 1954	
			Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.
Turkeys raised:							
Farms reporting	162	170	+8	+5	87	-83	-49
Number raised	36,434	62,756	+26,322	+72	82,615	+19,859	+32
Average number raised per farm reporting	.225	.370	+.145	+64	.953	+.583	+.158

1/ Based on data published by the Bureau of the Census.

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